Board of Trade Journal

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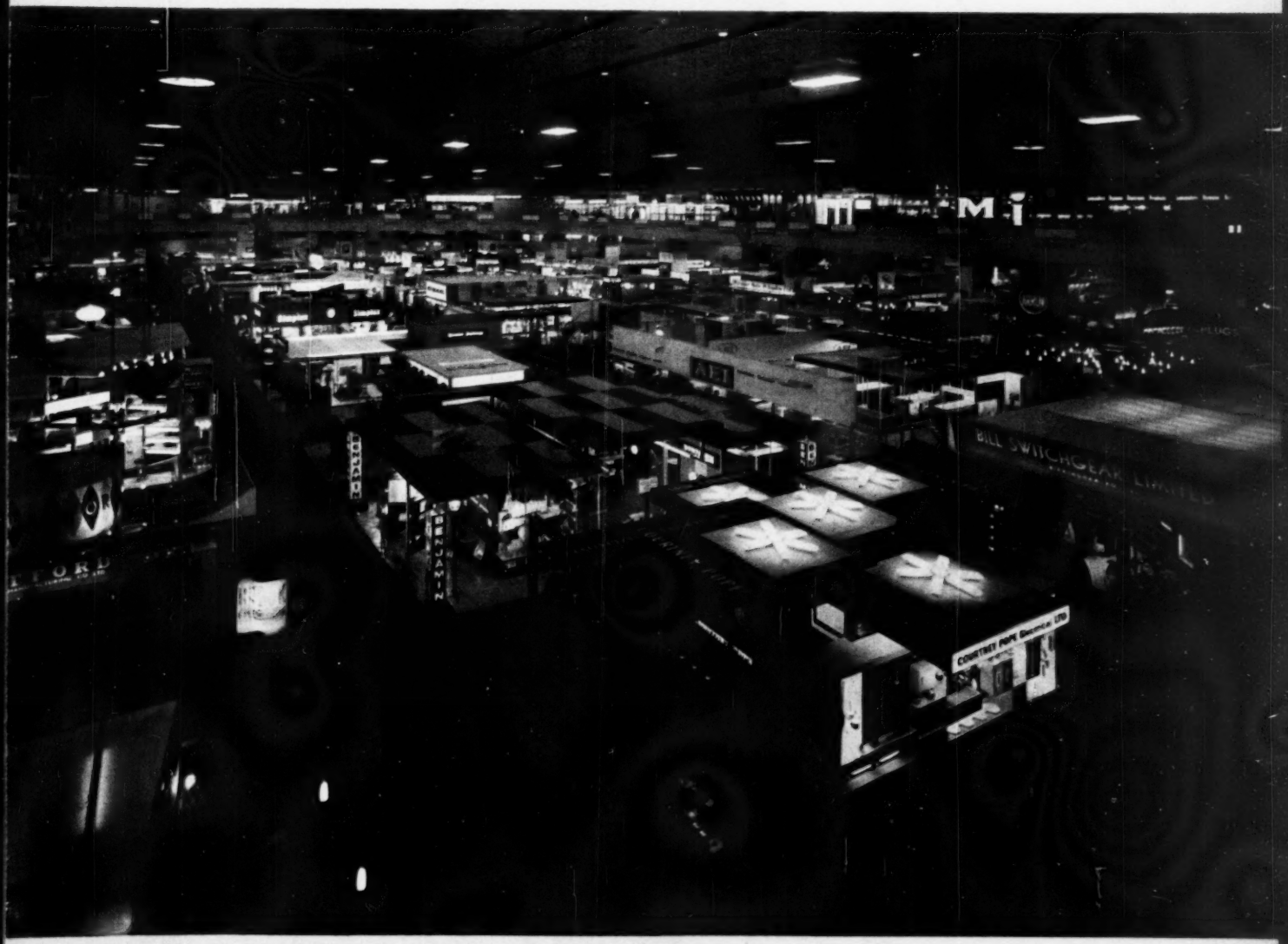

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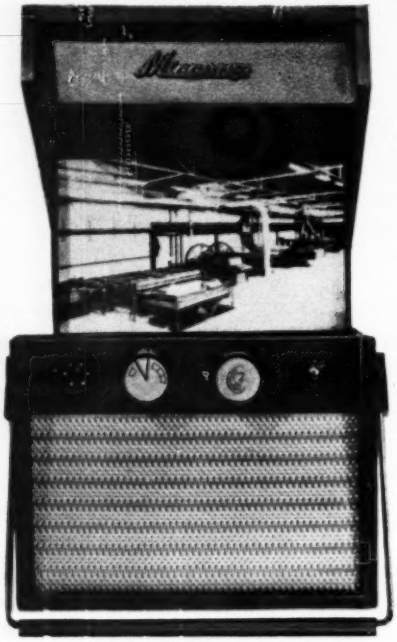

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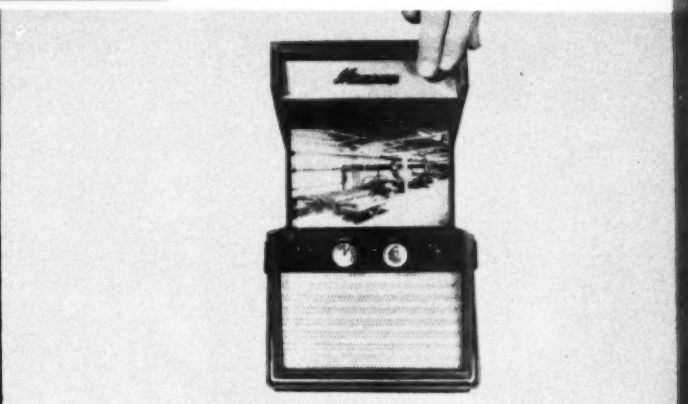

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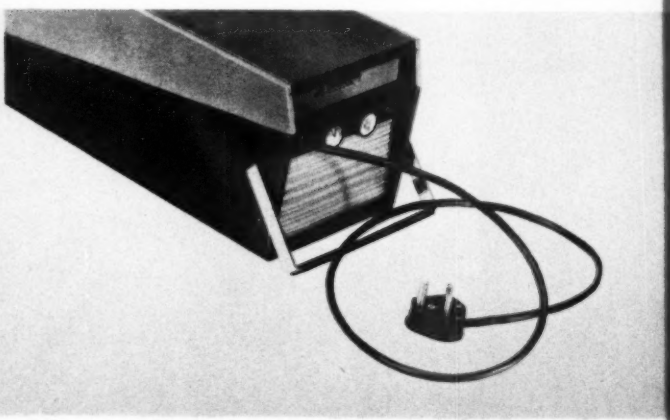

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Front cover photograph

The illustration shows a panoramic view of the ASEE Exhibition which last took place in 1962. This year's exhibition which opens on March 18 is the first biennial show at which firms from 16 overseas countries will feature their products. At the 1962 exhibition more than 1,000 overseas visitors from 97 countries were registered. This year it is expected that that number will be exceeded.

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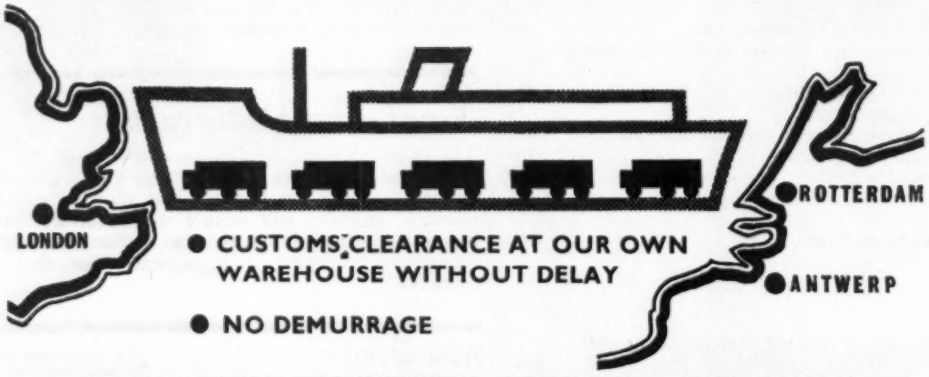

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Planning for the Development Decade

The 1960s have been designated in a United Nations resolution as the Development Decade. This phrase reflects the hopes of the world's developing countries for a substantial economic growth, at least an increase of five per cent yearly, in contrast to their disappointing record in the preceding 10 years. Yet it is clearly impossible for them to achieve maximum progress without the active co-operation of the industrialized countries, and it is for this reason that attention is being focused on the forthcoming *United Nations Trade and Development Conference* **(March 23-June 15) as a means of finding solutions on a world-wide basis. This article describes some of the basic economic problems facing the developing countries and the main considerations which the delegates at the Conference will be asked to tackle.***

Looking back at the 1950s

IT IS GENERALLY accepted that the economic expansion of the developing countries is in the interest of the industrialized countries as well as their own. Yet the plain fact is that whereas the economic life of the industrialized countries has improved rapidly in post-war years, the progress of the developing countries has been slow and disappointing. For example, whereas the developed countries' share of world trade between 1950 and 1960 rose from 60 to 66 per cent, that of the less-developed fell from 30 to 20 per cent. This is partly due to the fact that the developing countries do not export the complex engineering goods which have been a rapidly expanding sector of world trade. What is more, the export earnings of the developing countries have failed to keep pace with their import requirements for their own development purposes, their exports (1950 – 60) having risen by 3.6 per cent compared with an increase of 4.6 per cent for their imports.

The developing countries rely for their export trade very heavily on a range of primary commodities, and it is therefore important for them that the prices they get for these commodities are suitably stable and sufficiently profitable. Although recently there has been a sharp upturn in prices for some commodities, the tendency in the past has been for them to decline, while at the same time the prices of manufactured goods imported from the industrialized countries have tended to rise. The developing countries claim that, as a result of this deterioration in their terms of trade, much of the additional foreign exchange receipts from direct financial aid were offset by the loss of exchange on trade.

In addition to being in the long run too low, commodity prices have also been subject to sharp fluctuations which are particularly disruptive to development plans. This is a serious problem for the developing countries, for whom primary commodities acount for as much as 90 per cent of exports.

Considering the economic progress made by the industrialized countries in the post-war years it may be wondered why they have not increased more rapidly their imports from the rest of the world. United Nations reports have suggested various factors. In some cases the industrialized countries depend less on primary commodities than they used to, either because of shifting tastes or because of artificial substitutes. In 1962, for example, the world production of synthetic rubber was greater than that of natural rubber, while plastics increasingly took the place of leather and metals. Quite apart from these changes, which are in a sense irreversible and inevitable in an age of technological change, there are artificial barriers of tariffs, quotas and internal taxes which impede the free flow of trade, especially to manufactured goods exported by the less-developed countries. For this reason the exports of manufactures from the less-developed countries increased in the period 1955-61 by only 4.3 per cent whereas those from the developed countries increased by as much as 8.2 per cent.

*The statistics quoted in this article are based entirely on United Nations sources.

These are some of the background problems facing the developing countries. The seriousness with which they must be tackled becomes even clearer when it is recalled that in many cases explosive population increases will demand a rapid rate of economic growth, and of trade, simply to *maintain* per capita incomes, let alone increase them.

The World at Geneva

On March 23 Ministers from 122 countries and representatives of the United Nations and its related agencies will assemble in the United Nations' European headquarters overlooking Lake Geneva. The United Kingdom delegation will be led by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, and at official level, by Sir Patrick Reilly, until recently Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office. In all 1500 participants and observers are expected to be present. It will certainly be the largest international conference ever held to deal in detail with the urgent trade and development problems of the less-developed countries.

A preview of the ASEE Exhibition at Earls Court on March 18-25 appears on pages 1 to 24 of this issue.

The Conference will set up five main committees (each composed of all countries participating in the conference) to which the different items of the agenda will be allocated.

First Committee:	International commodity problems.
Second Committee:	Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures.
Third Committee:	Improvement of invisible trade of developing countries and financing for an expansion of international trade.
Fourth Committee:	Institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade.
Fifth Committee:	Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development; implications of regional economic groupings.

These are the bare bones of the Conference. But what particular plans for action are the developing countries expecting these committees to deal with? There have already been three sessions of the Preparatory Committee and various proposals and ideas have been put forward for the consideration and action of the Conference. In general it is likely that the main proposals which the less-developed countries will press for at the Conference will fall into six categories:

(i) the removal of trade barriers (quotas, tariffs and high revenue duties) affecting products important to the less-developed countries;
(ii) the granting of preferences by developed countries to less-developed countries and by less-developed countries to one another;
(iii) the stabilization of commodity prices at a satisfactory level;
(iv) insofar as commodity agreements fail to achieve this stabilization, the institution of a system of 'compensatory finance' under which, subject to various conditions, the developed countries guarantee the maintenance of the foreign exchange receipts of the less-developed countries;
(v) in the event of the developing countries' failing to achieve the proposed 5 per cent growth rate by 1970, the provision for more financial aid to fill the 'gap'; and
(vi) the establishment of new institutions to carry out the policies of the Conference.

The report of the Secretary General of the Conference, Dr. Prebisch, which has just come out, gives further guidance for the work of the Conference.

The pragmatic approach

In considering Britain's contribution to the economic expansion of the developing countries three factors must be borne in mind: first, she has traditionally followed liberal trading policies towards the developing countries and is in fact one of the freest markets in the world for their goods; second, as a major trading nation she

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The list of other Board of Trade addresses is given on page 457.

has an economic interest in the welfare of the developing countries; third, the extent to which Britain can maintain her liberal policies is governed by the health of her own balance-of-payments position Britain's approach to the main issues which will be carried at the Conference will therefore have to be seen in the light of these considerations.

On the question of removing artificial trade barriers against the exports of the developing countries, Britain's record is second to none, and already in GATT she has taken a lead in supporting the Action Programme which is intended to bring about a general freeing of trade restrictions still maintained by many developed countries. At the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Trade and Development Conference Britain proposed that all the member countries should underwrite the GATT Action Programme and suggested ways in which the centrally controlled economies could also contribute.

On preferences, Britain has been taking a helpful attitude in the examination in the GATT of proposals which would permit developed countries to grant preferences to less developed countries. She is also disposed to consider favourably proposals under which less developed countries might grant preferences to each other.

As far as commodity arrangements are concerned, Britain recognizes that these can play a useful part where supply and demand are out of balance and in cases where excessive price fluctuations are likely to occur. Bearing in mind that Britain's own liberal trading policies depend on her maintaining a healthy balance of payments, it is desirable that any commodity arrangements should stabilize prices at reasonable and equitable levels. It is also desirable that they should not in the long term destroy the equilibrium between the forces of supply and demand. Economic dogmatism in dealing with commodity arrangements is not going to help. Prices which are artificially too high might well discourage consumption and encourage the use and development of substitute commodities. Each case will need to be examined on its merits. Similarly, great care must be taken in studying the various schemes for 'compensatory finance' which have been suggested as a way of making up the loss of earnings by the developing countries when commodity prices fall to too low a level.

When it comes to discussing institutions to deal with world trade, it is important to recognize that institutional changes in themselves cannot solve international trading problems. Moreover it would be unwise to do anything which weakened the effectiveness of GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) which has made a major contribution in a practical way to the freeing of international trade in the years since the war. No doubt some practical institutional arrangements, short of a fully-fledged and unwieldy International Trade Organization, will suggest themselves as the Conference proceeds as a way of dealing with those new lines of action which are agreed upon by the delegates.

Looking ahead to the 1970s

No one can fail to appreciate the new and important role in international economic debate which is today played by the developing countries. In GATT they are the vast majority, and the forthcoming United Nations Trade and Development Conference, originally conceived more in terms of an East/West debate, is now committed to concentrating on their problems. It would, of course, be unrealistic to expect as a result of the Conference an overnight revolution in trading practices. The significance of the Conference is more likely to be its impact on general thinking about the economic and trade problems of less-developed countries and the re-examination it will set in train of the traditional principles on which international trade has hitherto been conducted.

Mr. Edward du Cann (left), Minister of State, Board of Trade, greeting Shaikh Ahmed Zaidan, Deputy Minister of Communications in Saudi Arabia, when he called at the Board of Trade on February 18. He later called on Sir Ronald German, Director General of the Post Office, and saw the experimental electronic automatic telephone exchange at Highgate Wood.

The quarterly survey of the EEC

THE CURRENT quarterly survey of the economic situation in the European Economic Community, published by the Commission at the end of January, is in the form of an annual survey. It provides a preliminary review of economic trends in 1963, analyses the prospects of development in 1964 and examines the problems of short-term economic policy involved.

The survey says that in 1963 economic activity in the Community again expanded. Though the rise in real gross Community product (about 4 per cent) was about 1 per cent less than that between 1961 and 1962 and 1960 and 1961, this does not imply any increasing threat to economic growth in the Community. The lower rate of economic growth in 1963 was due particularly to the abnormally severe weather at the begnning of the year; the early tendency towards a slower rate of increase, which had affected the development of business investment, gave way to a recovery later in the year.

In 1963 exports of goods probably rose by about 4.5 per cent in value and 4 per cent in volume over those of 1962. The rise between 1961 and 1962, in both value and volume, was only about 1 per cent. Imports from non-member countries rose by about 10.5 per cent compared with 8 per cent between 1961 and 1962. Internal trade expanded by about 16 per cent—2 per cent more than the increase in 1962. Industrial production was probably up by 5 per cent – 1 per cent less than between 1961 and 1962.

In 1963 the Community's trade deficit was probably about $2,800m. This amounts to a deterioration of almost $4,000m. since 1959. The overall balance of payments again showed a surplus in 1963, mainly as a result of greater imports of private capital, but these trends weakened in the second half of the year.

The Commission also states that between 1958, when the Community came into being, and 1963, the gross Community product grew by about 30 per cent, compared with 22 per cent for the United States and 16 per cent for the United Kingdom. The index of industrial production rose by 41 per cent. The general standard of living, in terms of real private consumption per head, has gone up about 23 per cent in the last five years. Internal trade has risen by about 130 per cent. Imports from non-member countries rose by 51 per cent and exports to them by 35 per cent.

The Commission has estimated the course that development may take in 1964. They believe that economic expansion will continue. Demand should grow at roughly the same pace as between 1962 and 1963 and supply from sources within the Community might grow a little faster. Exports of goods and services to non-member countries are expected to speed up owing to world business expansion. The increase in consumption is likely to continue unabated.

Investment within the Community is expected to increase more

rapidly. The livelier trend in the expansion of investment by enterprises in the second half of 1963 will probably continue. The increase in production could be somewhat greater than between 1962 and 1963. Taking everything into account, an increase of about 4·5 per cent in the Community's real gross product between 1963 and 1964 is considered possible.

Imports from non-member countries will probably again rise appreciably, though probably less than between 1962 and 1963. There could be further deterioration in the balance of trade and current payments may show a moderate deficit.

Inflation will be the main danger for the Community in general, and must be overcome. Unless a policy of general restraint, involving both budget and credit policies, is used to slow down the expansion of internal demand, there is no prospect of success in this direction. One merit of general restraint, which has already been put partly into practice, is that it is the most likely to ensure that the external visible trade balance does not deteriorate too far and too long. If it were to do so, the Community would ultimately find it difficult to fulfil its obligations on development aid. If restraining policies resulted in a smaller real economic growth than forecast, this would have to be accepted, particularly as it would contribute to the optimum rate of economic growth possible over a longer period. Copies will be available shortly from H.M. Stationery Office.

Balance of payments position

Mr. Edward Heath

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Secretary of State for Trade, Industry and Regional Development, speaking at the London Provision Exchange dinner in London on Febuary 18, said that this month the Board of Trade had put out a new figure of trade balance, which measured the balance of payments position as far as visible trade was concerned. That was to say, it showed the difference between what we paid for our imports and what we received for our exports. The trade balance in January was a deficit of £72 million after allowing for normal seasonal effects. This was high, but the Board of Trade statisticians had told him that he should not pay too much attention to figures for single months.

The individual monthly figures both for imports and exports were themselves erratic and the balance between them was even more so. 'I am told, therefore, to look at a run of several months' figures and I suggest you would find it useful to do the same. The average deficit of visible trade over the past three months was in fact £35 million. When you look at the two sides of the account you will find the January export total of £326 million followed a high figure of £362 million for December. The average over the three months to January was £343 million. Let us therefore look at the current trends. The recent FBI inquiry among manufacturers found that there was continued optimism on exports and very healthy export order books. Imports rose further in January, to £457 million, even higher than the £442 million in December. For the last three months the average was £440 million.'

Concluding, the Secretary of State said that Britain's imports of industrial materials had risen for some time to support the expansion in the economy and the stockbuilding which went with it. 'We expect imports to be rising at this phase of the economy and there is nothing unusual about this. The important thing is that the trend in exports should also be rising, but at this stage of the trade cycle we would not expect them to be rising as fast as our imports', he added. (*For January United Kingdom trade figures see page* 461).

'British export target for 1964 should be £4,300 million'

—Mr. Edward du Cann

THE 'frankly disappointing' export figures for January, 1964 must be considered in relation to the trend over the last 12 months, which was clearly upward, said Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade on February 20. The Minister of State, who was speaking at a conference to announce plans for the forthcoming British Industrial Exhibition in Peking (see page 471) recalled that last year British exports totalled £4,080 million, an increase of 8 per cent on 1962 and an all time record. The substantial improvement in the first part of 1963 was slowed in the final quarter.

The Minister of State went on to say that the prospects for increased world trade in 1964 were good. In the EEC, in EFTA, and in the United States the economic trend was still one of advance though possibly at a slower rate than the rapid acceleration of the immediate past. The strengthening of commodity prices and the prospects in the Iron Curtain countries similarly would provide good opportunities for United Kingdom manufacturers.

'The acceptance of a 4 per cent growth rate for the United Kingdom economy, as prognosticated by NEDC is dependent upon a 5 per cent increase in the volume of our exports', said Mr. du Cann. 'At present we are exceeding our domestic target. It is essential therefore that if we are to avoid retrenchment, British exports in 1964 should total nearly £4,300 million.'

In the context of expanding world trade there was no reason why this target should not be met. Indeed the prospects were good. All the information available from private industry indicated that export orders were buoyant. The truth was that 1964 provided an opportunity for Britain, an opportunity that must be taken. However it was necessary to indicate three things.

'First, it is more than ever necessary for us to remain competitive', said the Minister of State. 'In the last two years, the increase in wage costs per unit output in the United Kingdom was less than that of some our our chief Continental competitors, though more than that of the United States. It is vital that we hold this advantage where we have it, and, if possible increase it.

'Rising costs are the main barrier to increased sales in the world at large; in selling to the EEC which annually takes no less than 20 per cent of our exports and is thus a crucial market to the United Kingdom, it would be foolhardy, to say the least, to add additional height to the barrier of the Common External Tariff.

'Second, as pressure mounts upon United Kingdom manufacturers to meet an increased home demand, priorities for deliveries must always be given to export orders. It is worth reflection that a policy of priority for the home market in the short-term must inevitably lead to disaster in the long term.

'Third, it is true that exporting is highly competitive and often less remunerative than sales in the home market. But this is no argument for putting the home market first. Without an increase in Britain's overseas earnings from a higher volume of exports there can be no certain expansion of the home market.'

The Minister of State went on to say that the political debate as to the dissemination of wealth must take second place to a practical discussion about actions to increase the national wealth through increased exports. 'We must get our priorities right' he said.

Parliamentary Secretary's visit to Imperial College

Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, visited the Imperial College of Science and Technology (University of London) on February 24. He saw some of the work in progress on automatic control systems in the Department of Electrical Engineering, and on brittle fracture in the Applied Mechanics section of the Department of Mechanical Engineering. This visit was one in a series which the Parliamentary Secretary is currently making to research organizations concerned with the techniques of automation and other means of improving industrial efficiency.

Board of Trade Economic Research Unit

IN REPLY TO a Written Question in the House of Commons on February 20, the Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development announced that Mr. J. B. Heath, at present a Lecturer in Economics at Manchester University, will take up an appointment as Director, Economic Research Unit, Board of Trade, with effect from April 1.

Mr. J. B. Heath gained a First Class Degree in Economics and Psychology at St. Andrew's University in 1953 and subsequently did two years' research at Cambridge. He was appointed an Assistant Lecturer at Manchester University in 1956 and became a Lecturer in 1959. He has done consultancy work for the National Economic Development Council, for the Registrar of Restrictive Practices and for private industry. During 1961 he held a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship for study in the United States of America.

Resale prices bill published

THE GOVERNMENT BILL on resale price maintenance was published on February 25.

This legislation was promised by the Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, on January 15, when he made a statement about the Government's proposals for promoting efficiency and competition in all sectors of the economy. On resale price maintenance, he said:

> 'The Government believe that this practice is in general incompatible with their objective of encouraging effective competition and keeping down costs and prices. They have reached the conclusion that resale price maintenance should be presumed to be against the public interest unless in any particular case it is proved to the contrary to the satisfaction of a judicial tribunal. They therefore propose to introduce legislation this session designed to bring the practice to end subject to the right to apply for exemption to the judicial tribunal to which I have referred.'

The Explanatory Memorandum attached to the Bill explains the effect of each Clause in implementing this general policy objective.

The general prohibition of resale price maintenance

When the relevant provisions of the Bill come into force it will be unlawful for a supplier of goods which are not exempt to fix a price *at or below* which the goods may not be resold. He would still be free if he wished to fix and enforce a maximum resale price, or to advertise or recommend an appropriate price. With one qualification explained in the next paragraph nothing in the Bill affects a supplier's right to determine the price at which he himself sells. The Bill is concerned only with the attempt to determine the minimum price at which subsequent owners of the goods shall sell them.

At present the enforcement of resale price maintenance by legal means is the exception rather than the norm. The refusal of supplies or the threat to refuse supplies to those who do not observe a supplier's specified price is usually enough to ensure compliance. Clause 2 therefore prohibits any attempt to enforce a resale price by withholding supplies from a trader who sells below that price. Nor will a supplier be able to seek to achieve the same object by treating such a trader less favourably than others (e.g. charging him higher prices or by refusing him discounts). Beyond this, nothing in the Bill affects a supplier's freedom to decide with whom or on what terms he will do business. Some suppliers, for instance, deliberately prefer to restrict the number of retail outlets through which their goods are sold, or enter into exclusive dealing, agency or franchise agreements. Such arrangements are unaffected. But if a supplier suddenly ceases to supply a customer who he hears has been selling or intends to sell below the resale price, the presumption will be that this action has been taken in an attempt to enforce resale price maintenance. If proceedings are then brought against the supplier it will be up to him to prove if he can that some other ground was the real ground for his refusing to deal.

This question of the legal presumption about the ground on which supplies are withheld is one of the points covered by Clause 4.

Clause 4 also sets out the remedies against suppliers who unlawfully continue to maintain resale prices. Resale price maintenance will not be a criminal offence, but the Crown will be able to enforce compliance by civil proceedings for an injunction. Civil proceedings can also be taken by private persons who are affected.

Clause 3 of the Bill deals with 'loss leadering'. In this one case, notwithstanding the provisions of Clause 2, a supplier will be entitled to withhold supplies from a trader because he has been selling at or below the price he paid for the goods. But the clause does not give the supplier the right to revert to resale price maintenance. He may cease to supply altogether, but he may not supply on the condition that a specific resale price shall be charged. The provisions of this Clause apply when a dealer has been selling the supplier's goods within the last six months at or below what was paid for them.

This part of the Bill, which imposes a general prohibition on resale price maintenance except for 'exempted' goods, will be brought into force by Order of the Board of Trade not earlier than four months after the Bill has been passed. Until then, resale price maintenance can be practised as at present.

The exemption procedure

The tribunal for dealing with applications for exemption will be the Restrictive Practices Court. Since the Court will have this function in addition to its existing functions under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, it will have to be increased in size. Clause 9 provides for the appointment of additional judges for this purpose.

Manufacturers and other suppliers (for example, wholesalers) who are actually practising resale price maintenance will have a period of three months starting one month after the enactment of the Bill in which to make application for exemption. Clause 6 gives the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements power to assemble the individual applications that are received into manageable classes, so that the Court can consider resale price maintenance in respect of a whole class of goods and not in respect of each manufacturer's brand. The Registrar will refer the cases to the Court.

Clause 5 lays down the grounds on which exemption may be sought. The parties must show that if resale price maintenance were ended consumers would suffer detriment by reason of:

(i) substantial reduction in the variety or quality of goods; *or*
(ii) substantial loss of retail outlets; *or*
(iii) cessation or substantial reduction of necessary services.

If one or more of these grounds is established, the parties must further show that the detriment would outweigh any detriment resulting from the continuance of resale price maintenance on these goods. This procedure of 'gateways' and a 'tailpiece' is similar to that laid down in the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, in respect of registrable agreements.

When an application for exemption has been made, retailers will have a right to be represented before the Court in the proceedings (Clause 8), but only suppliers (not the retailers) will be able to make the application for exemption.

While any application is pending, resale price maintenance will not be prohibited for the goods in question. Any supplier will be free to practise resale price maintenance, whether or not he has applied for exemption (and whether or not he has been practising it). If an application succeeds, the goods will become 'exempted goods' and all suppliers will be free if they wish to practise or continue to practise resale price maintenance. If the application fails, the general prohibition of resale price maintenance will apply.

Clause 7 provides for decisions of the Court to be reviewed after two years if there has been a material change in circumstances.

Section 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956

Under Section 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, a supplier may enforce a condition as to resale price against third parties with whom he is not in a contractual relationship, provided that they had notice of the conditions when they bought the goods. (Its typical use is by a manufacturer against a retailer who bought goods through a wholesaler). The Bill does not repeal this provision, since it may still be required in respect of a condition fixing a maximum price, or by suppliers of exempted goods in respect of minimum prices. Except for exempted goods, conditions purporting to fix minimum prices will be void and unlawful under Clause 1 of the Bill. When the Bill comes into force, the question of proceedings under Section 25 in respect of such conditions will therefore no longer arise.

Copies of the Bill – the Resale Prices Bill – are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 3d. By post 1s. 6d.

Board of Trade Annual Report on Monopolies and Restrictive Practices

THE BOARD OF TRADE Annual Report on the operation of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Acts, 1948 to 1953, was published on February 27 by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 8d. By post 10½d. The report includes a summary of the work and expenditure of the Monopolies Commission during 1963.

EFTA Bulletin

AN ACCOUNT of the Swiss view of the problem of tariff disparities in preparing for the Kennedy Round is given in the EFTA Bulletin for January/February 1964.

Also in this issue are an article by Mr. Per Haekkerup, the Danish Foreign Minister, on the Danish view of EFTA, and articles on Danish agriculture and social services in Sweden.

Copies of the EFTA Bulletin may be obtained (free) from Publications Division, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

Cotton Board's seminar on 'Exporting to Europe'

A ONE DAY seminar on 'Exporting to Europe' was held at the Cotton Board's Colour Design and Style Centre on February 21. The addresses included reports on the work and findings of the Cotton Board Missions by Mr. J. E. Trenchard (director, Marshall Fabrics Ltd.) who led the Cotton Board Mission to Finland and Sweden, and Mr. C. D. Roberts (divisional director, Hollins Thomson Ltd.), who led the Cotton Board Mission to Denmark and Norway.

Referring to post-war developments in textile marketing, Mr. Trenchard said: 'I believe we must export to Europe in general and to Scandinavia in particular. Sweden and Finland are very worth while markets; duties are declining; there is virtually no language problem and they are anxious to buy if they can, if only from the purely economic motive that an EFTA certificated cloth re-exported to other EFTA countries in garment form, gives them a trading advantage.'

Mr. Roberts said that whilst we had lost our pre-eminent position in the Danish and Norwegian markets, he believed it possible to double our rate of exports. 'In terms of present trade this would mean an additional 8-10 million yards per annum,' he said.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by March 13, 1964.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.08	2:5 - Di*tert*butylperoxy - 2:5-dimethylhexane.	2, 3 Dimethyl-2, 3-di/(t-butyl peroxy) hexane.	December 31, 1964	6381
29.19	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) sodium orthophosphate.	Sodium di(2-ethyl hexyl) phosphate.	December 31, 1964	6375
29.23	2-Amino-5-chlorobenzophenone.	As in previous column	December 31, 1964	6386
29.35	*N*-2-Hydroxyethylpiperazine.	As in previous column	December 31, 1964	6439

Change of definition

The Board of Trade are also considering an application for the following definition of certain goods which are temporarily exempt from import duty until May 6, 1964:

'4:4'-Di*iso*cyanatodiphenylmethane, the *iso*cyanate content of which, calculated as di*iso*cyanatodiphenylmethane, is not less than 90 per cent by weight.'

to be amended (if the exemption is extended for a further period after that date) as follows:

'4:4'-Di*iso*cyanatodiphenylmethane, of a purity not less than 90 per cent.'

Anyone who uses or produces this material who considers that his interests are likely to be affected by this change and wishes to submit representations to the Board of Trade should do so in writing to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association quoting reference 3460. Representations should be received by March 13, 1964.

Patents, Designs and Trade Mark rules

THE Patents (Amendment) Rules 1964, The Designs (Amendment) Rules 1964 and The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 1964 which come into force on March 4, 1964, adapt the existing Rules to the provisions of the Public Offices Fees (Patents, Designs and Trade Marks) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/45) under which, as from that date, fees are required to be collected in money instead of, as hitherto, mainly in impressed stamps.

They also consolidate all previous amendments to the principal Rules except the Schedule of patent fees payable which is set out in the Patents (Amendment) Rules 1963 (S.I. 1963/1982) and the Schedules of designs and trade marks forms to be used which are set out in the Designs (Amendment) Rules 1955 (S.I. 1955/116) and the Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 1955 (S.I. 1955/461) respectively.

The Patents (Amendment) Rules 1964 also amend the existing Patents Rules in certain respects, the principal changes being:

(1) a period of fourteen days is prescribed as the period within which statements or evidence in support of notices of opposition or of application for the revocation of a patent must be filed. Hitherto such statements or evidence have been required to accompany the relevant notice or application;

(2) the procedure laid down in the principal Rules regarding opposition to the grant of a patent now applies to opposition to (a) the cancellation of the endorsement of patents 'Licences of Right', (b) applications for a compulsory licence and (c) applications for revocation of a patent under Section 42 of the Act. Hitherto the procedure in these matters has been to a greater extent at the discretion of the Comptroller;

(3) the period allowed for an applicant for the extension of the term of a patent to file evidence in reply to opposition to such extension is extended from six weeks to three months, and provision is made for both the opponent and the applicant to file additional evidence within further periods of three months.

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 1964 also make minor modifications to four of the headings set out in Schedule IV to the 1938 Rules under which goods are classified, so as to conform with the class headings agreed by the countries of the Arrangement of Nice, 1957.

Copies of the new Rules may be obtained from the Sale Branch, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, or from H.M. Stationery Office. S.I. 1964/228, The Patents (Amendment) Rules 1964. Price 8d., by post 10½d.; S.I. 1964/229, The Designs (Amendments) Rules 1964. Price 8d., by post 10½d.; S.I. 1964/227, The Trade Marks (Amendments) Rules 1964. Price 1s. 3d., by post 1s. 5½d.

Application for imposition of import duty on high purity silicon and related products

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the imposition of an import duty on high purity silicon defined as:

'Silicon of a purity greater than 99·9 per cent (ex Tariff heading 28·04) and products containing more than 99·9 per cent by weight of silicon (ex Tariff heading 38·19)'.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicant for reply. Requests for a Statement of the Case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Board of Trade (Tariff Division), 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than March 16, 1964.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 3) Order 1964

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 3) Order 1964 (Statutory Instruments 1964, No. 223).

The First Schedule to the Order provides for the exemption from import duty from February 28, 1964 until January 1, 1965 (except where some other date is shown) of certain goods (mainly chemicals) at present liable to import duty.

The Second Schedule to the Order provides for the extension until January 1, 1965 (except where some other date is shown) of temporary exemptions from import duty of certain goods (mainly chemicals). These exemptions would otherwise have expired on March 4, 1964.

British overseas commercial representatives' visits during March to May

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during March to May 1964.

AUSTRALIA (Melbourne)	C. W. S. Dexter	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	May	Has served in the Office of the British Trade Commissioner in Australia (Canberra) and Pakistan (Karachi).
CANADA (Toronto)	*J. Ashwood	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	May	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi).
FRANCE (Paris)	N. Morton	First Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since 1961
GHANA (Accra)	W. F. B. Price	British Trade Commissioner	Late April/early May	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi and Bombay), Kenya (Nairobi) and Tanganyika (Dar-es-Salaam).
INDIA (Bombay)	E. J. E. Newbold	British Trade Commissioner	April	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Australia (Melbourne), Canada (Atlantic Provinces) and India (New Delhi).
	Miss B. M. M. Durrant	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	May	Has previously served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi).
MALAYSIA (Singapore)	*J. H. Barwick	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	April	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Wellington).
NORWAY (Oslo)	H. L. W. Hobbs	Second Secretary (Commercial)	Mid-April	In present post since 1961.
PAKISTAN (Lahore)	E. R. Prior	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	Late April	Previously served in the Office of the Senior British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi) and in the Office of the British Trade Commissioner in Nigeria (Lagos).
(Chittagong)	K. W. Chesterman	British Trade Commissioner	April	Has previously served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Ceylon (Colombo) and Jamaica (Kingston).
SAUDI ARABIA (Jedda)	D. A. Hamley	First Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since January 1963.
SOUTH AFRICA (Durban)	H. C. White	H.M. Vice-Consul (Commercial)	April/May	In present post since 1962.
UGANDA (Kampala)	J. R. Leeland	Second Secretary (Commercial)	May	Has previously served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Karachi) and Australia (Brisbane).
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (Cairo)	M. P. V. Hannam	First Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since 1962.
UNITED STATES (Los Angeles)	W. B. Powell	H.M. Vice-Consul (Commercial)	From mid-April	In present post since 1961.
VIETNAM (Saigon)	A. H. Morgan	Second Secretary (Commercial)	March/April	In present post since 1962.

* Not returning to Post.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

Looking ahead

Trade and Growth in Modern Britain

ASPECTS of Britain's economic life are explained in a series of Government broadsheets and posters. Broadsheets 1-9 show the facts behind the need for trade expansion and economic growth. The series ranges farther afield in recent issues:

10. *Our Aid Effort* (how we help poorer countries)
11. *Public spending* (how and why money is used)
12. *Trading with Europe* (its importance for us)
13. *Construction* (action to expand the industry)
14. *Regional Measures* (tackling unemployment)

FACTS and figures appear in two posters:

1. 'What we sell abroad'
2. 'Our growing exports'

Further broadsheets are planned. Broadsheets 1-14 and Posters 1 and 2 are available (free) from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1

Drawback on imported bottles used in perfume atomizers or sprays for export

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on imported bottles made of glass or porcelain incorporated in perfume atomizers or sprays for export.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Board of Trade, Tariff Division, 1. Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than March 18.

New and revised British Standards

BRITISH Standards recently published are listed below. Copies can be obtained from the British Standards House, 2 Park Lane, London, W.1.

B.S.		Price
	NEW BRITISH STANDARD: AUTOMOBILE SERIES	
AU 32	Dimensions of electrical cable connectors for starter battery taper terminal posts (heavy commercial vehicles)	1 6
	NEW AIRCRAFT STANDARDS	
S 125	23/14 chromium-nickel heat-resisting steel (titanium stabilized). (Replacing in part British Standard S 108)	2 6
S 126	23/14 chromium-nickel heat-resisting steel (niobium stabilized). (Replacing in part British Standard S 108)	2 6
S 127	24/17 chromium-nickel heat-resisting steel (titanium stabilized). (Replacing in part British Standard S 109)	2 6
S 128	24/17 chromium-nickel heat-resisting steel (niobium stabilized). (Replacing in part British Standard 109)	2 6
S 129	18/9 chromium-nickel corrosion-resisting steel (titanium stabilized). (Replacing in part British Standard S 110)	2 6
S 130	18/9 chromium-nickel corrosion-resisting steel (niobium stabilized). (Replacing in part British Standard S 110)	2 6
240	Method for Brinell hardness test. 240 Part 2 : 1964. Verification of the testing machine	4 0
417	Galvanized mild steel cisterns and covers, tanks and cylinders	7 6
952	Classification of glass for glazing and terminology for work on glass	10 0

The Board of Trade

1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Abbey 7877) (Telex No. 25955) (T.A.: 'Boneblack, Parl., London'.)

Secretariat. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Accountants' Division. – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

Bankruptcy Department:
Headquarters: Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757; Telex 25977.)
Official Receiver (High Court): Victory House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. T.A.: 'Official Receiver, London', (Holborn 7641.)
Official Receiver for London (North and South Suburban): City Gate House, 39/45 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. (Monarch 0121.)

Board of Trade Advisory Committee. – Gavrelle House, 14 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. (Monarch 4071.)

'Board of Trade Journal.' – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877, Ext. 2654; Telex 25955.)

Census Office. – Lime Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex. (Pinner 8771/0.)

Commercial Relations and Exports Department. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. T.A.: 'Advantage, Parl, London.' (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Companies Inspection and Liquidation Branch. – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

Companies Registration Office. – Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London, E.C.1. (Clerkenwell 9393.)

Companies (Winding-up) Department. – Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London, W.C.2. T.A.: 'Concluding, Rand, London.' (Temple Bar 7733.)

Distribution of Industry Division. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Enemy Property Branch. – Gavrelle House, 14 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. (Monarch 4071.)

Engineering Industries Division. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Establishment Division. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Sullivan 3400; Telex 25955.)

Export Licensing Branch. – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. T.A.: 'Explic, London, E.C.4.' (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

Export Publicity and Fairs Branch. – Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Export Services Branch. – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. T.A.: 'Exserbra, London, E.C.4.' (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

Export Service Bulletin Section. – Room H.35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. T.A.: 'Exserbra, London, E.C.4.' (City 5757; Ext. 433; Telex 25977.)

Films Branch. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Finance Division. – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

General Department. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Import Licensing Branch. – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. T.A.: 'Explic, London, E.C.4.' (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

Industries and Manufactures Department. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Insurance and Companies Department. – Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. (Sullivan 3400.)

News Branch. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Parliamentary Branch. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Patent Office and Industrial Property Department. – 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. T.A.: 'Patoff, Westcent, London.' (Holborn 8721.) 51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 3759.)

Regional Development Division. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Registry of Business Names. – Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London, E.C.1. (Clerkenwell 9393.)

Solicitor's Department. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. T.A.: 'Botlegal, Parl, London.' (Sullivan 3400; Telex 25955.)

Standard Weights and Measures Department. – 26 Chapter Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 7032.)

Statistics Division. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Sullivan 3400; Telex 25955.)

Tariff Division. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Government Publications

required by customers in London may be obtained quickly from

H.M. Stationery Office, 423 Oxford Street, W.1, or York House, Kingsway, W.C.2

Questions asked and answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18

Trade agreements with Eastern Europe

In answer to questions about the present position with regard to the trade agreements between Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Russia, Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade, gave the following information:

The United Kingdom has the following Trade Agreements or Arrangements with these countries:

Czechoslovakia – Trade Arrangement for three years from January 1, 1963.

Hungary – Trade Arrangement for three years from January 27, 1963.

Poland – Trade Arrangement for five years from July 1, 1963.

USSR – Trade Arrangement for five years from July 1, 1959.

The following table shows United Kingdom imports, exports and the consequent balance of trade with each of the countries named:

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£'000			
Czechoslovakia:				
UK imports	11,216	13,578	13,248	16,319
UK exports and re-exports	8,881	11,212	14,163	11,960
UK trade surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—2,335	—2,366	+915	—4,359
Hungary:				
UK exports and re-exports	4,552	5,873	6,985	7,484
UK imports	4,311	4,259	4,773	5,783
UK trade surplus	+241	+1,614	+2,212	+1,701
Poland:				
UK imports	35,842	36,839	38,370	40,191
UK exports and re-exports	14,858	23,263	32,968	28,067
UK trade deficit	—20,984	—13,576	—5,402	—12,124
USSR:				
UK imports	74,937	85,033	84,154	90,961
UK exports and re-exports	53,339	69,482	57,485	63,781
UK trade deficit	—21,598	—15,551	—26,669	—27,090

NOTE: Imports are c.i.f.; Exports and re-exports f.o.b.

Future arrangements for trade with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, were dealt with by the answer given by the Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional development on January 28. In the case of the USSR a new Trade Agreement will be negotiated during the next few months and increased outlets for British exporters will be sought.

The Minister of State, asked to give an assurance that in any future trade agreements with these countries import quotas would not be increased where the market for the goods concerned in this country was comparatively static and any increase of imports would result in the closing of British factories or redundancy of workers replied: 'In considering the possibility of increased imports from these countries I have regard to all relevant circumstances, including the state of the British industry.'

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

Retail business bankruptcies

Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, was asked how many retail grocery businesses went bankrupt in 1957 and in the last calendar year for which the figure is available; and if he would express the latter as a percentage of the former. In reply he said that the numbers of bankruptcies of retailers of grocery and provisions for the years 1957 and 1962 (the last available year) were 118 and 221 respectively. The latter figure was 187 per cent of the former.

In reply to a further question the Secretary of State said that the numbers of bankruptcies of retail businesses for the years 1957 and 1962 (the last available year) were 483 and 1,172 respectively. The latter figure was 243 per cent of the former.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20

Failures of private businesses

The Secretary of State was asked if he was aware that since 1951 there have been 58,079 bankruptcies and liquidations; and whether he would cause an investigation to be held as to why during these years there had been this rapid rise in the failures of private business. In reply the Parliamentary Secretary said he did not think any useful purpose would be service by such an inquiry. Failure in business was due to manifold causes, including lack of commercial ability.

N.E. Development

The Secretary of State was asked a number of questions concerning employment in the Gateshead area. Replying, Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade, said that the best solution to the problem of unemployment among young people in Gateshead was to promote faster economic growth in the region of which it formed part. This was the central purpose of the Government's programme for the North East and in drawing it up they had particularly in mind the need to provide an assured future to young people. In reply to further questions concerning the number of jobs in prospect in the area and the number of new factories and extensions completed in the last six months, he said: 'There are about 2,000 jobs in prospect in the next four years in the Gateshead Employment Exchange area from new building and other developments known to the Board of Trade. It is not known how many of these will materialize during 1964.' He added that there were two completed new factories and four in process of completion. These six projects were estimated to provide 900 jobs.

Conference facilities

The Secretary of State was asked whether he was aware of the lack of adequate conference buildings and centres in this country and the adverse effect which this had on the attraction of international conferences to Great Britain; and whether he had any plans for remedial action. In reply Mr. David Price said the Secretary of State was aware of the problem which was an important one. He was following with interest a number of schemes for improving the provision of conference facilities in this country.

Laws of copyright

Asked if he would introduce legislation to amend the laws of copyright so as to remove the perpetual copyright from the institutions which enjoy it under section 46(1) of the Copyright Act, 1956, the Parliamentary Secretary said that this right of certain universities and colleges went back many centuries. The Copyright Act of 1911 withdrew it but maintained the copyrights existing at that date. This provision was repeated in the Act of 1956. He had not been aware of any demand for its withdrawal.

Control of manufacturers' prices

In reply to a question asking why, in view of the fact that one of the major reasons for high prices and the high cost of living was the high first cost charge made by a number of manufacturers for their products, and that the Monopolies Commission had supplied evidence to this effect, he would not give an assurance that before introducing legislation to abolish resale price maintenance he would take legislative action to control manufacturers' prices, the Parliamentary Secretary said that as a general rule, the interest of the consumer was best served by ensuring competitive conditions, not detailed regulation of individual prices.

BOT research staff

Asked the number of qualified staff engaged on research in his department, the Secretary of State replied 25 research officers and 28 statisticians whose duties include research. In addition I have appointed the Director of an Economic Research Unit at the Board of Trade who will take up his appointment on April 1 next (see page 453 of this issue).

Company loan

The Secretary of State was asked why he granted a £235,000 loan to the private company Pitch Fibre Pipes; what conditions were attached to that loan; what were the agreed interest rates; what were the financial resources and assets of this company; why the company, to which the Board of Trade had granted a loan, were not advised to raise this money through the normal money market procedure, and whether, before deciding on the grant of the loan, he had ascertained who the controlling interests were who owned 9,000 of the shares under a nominee company. In reply the Parliamentary Secretary said: 'A loan of £235,000 was offered to Pitch Fibre Pipes Ltd. in accordance with Section 4 of the Local Employment Act, 1960, for the purpose of providing additional employment in West Hartlepool, which lies within a development district. This offer was made on the recommendation of the Board of Trade Advisory Committee following a full investigation into the circumstances of the company. I cannot disclose details of this investigation, nor of the terms and conditions attached to the loan offer, which are confidential.'

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24

Anglo-Czechoslovak trade

Details of the balance of trade with Czechoslovakia for the year 1963 showing how the figures were arrived at were given by the Secretary of State and are to be found in Hansard of February 24 (column 26).

NEW BOOKS

The meat trade and the dairy industry

A COMPREHENSIVE account of the organization of the meat industry is contained in the newly published **Report** of the **Committee of Inquiry into Fatstock and Carcase Meat Marketing and Distribution** (Cmnd. 2282). The Committee was appointed jointly by the Home Office, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland; and its 322-page report provides a wide ranging survey of the structure and practices of the butcher's trade in Great Britain, including details of the fatstock, slaughtering and pigmeat processing industries. There are also substantial chapters on production, Government policy, imports of meat, the retail trade, the wholesale trade, research, the consumer, transport, and grading and classification schemes. Sixty-four pages of appended statistical tables and charts give a wealth of quantitative information on livestock numbers and distribution, exports and imports of meat and livestock, production and consumer expenditure on various types of meat and meat products, and prices of home-produced and imported meat in the last three years. Among the Committee's final recommendations are proposals for the setting up of a Fatstock and Meat Authority, and for improvements in the existing systems of market intelligence as they relate to meat prices. The report is unfortunately not indexed, but there is a detailed list of contents. Copies: 18s. (by post 18s. 10d.) from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops.

United Kingdom Dairy Facts and Figures 1963 is the first issue of a new series of yearbooks produced by the Federation of U.K. Milk Marketing Boards. The series replaces the two series of *Dairy Facts and Figures* hitherto published severally by the Milk Marketing Board of England and Wales and by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, and includes equivalent information for the areas covered by the other three U.K. milk marketing boards—those of Aberdeen and District, the North of Scotland and Northern Ireland. This issue, in the form of a 176-page spirally-bound volume, provides information over a wide range of subjects in the dairy industry, including a chronology of 'landmarks' in milk marketing, a list of current legislation, details of government guaranteed prices and subsidies, and aspects of quality control. A major part of the text consists of statistical tables, giving data on output costs and output in the industry, cattle numbers and yields, prices, production and imports of milk products, advertising and transport. Copies: 7s. 6d. from the Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

The first issue of a new monthly periodical **Voice of Merseyside and N.W. Industry** consists mainly of news and comment on personalities and events in the industrial world of Merseyside and the North West of England. In about 30 pages of text (there are also about 21 pages of advertisements) it includes notes on new companies registered in the area and incorporates a 4-page *Liverpool Chamber of Commerce Review*, which was previously published separately. Annual subscription 30s., from 1 Old Hall Street, Liverpool 3.

Another new periodical is the **British-Liberian Journal,** a quarterly whose coverage is largely commercial and designed to further the business associations between this country and Liberia. The publishers also hope to include in each issue as many subjects of general and social interest as possible. The first number carries an article descriptive of the country, its economy and way of life, and another lengthy feature on the facilities available to British exporters from the Export Credit Guarantees Department. There are in addition numerous news items of business and current interest. Copies: 2s. 6d. per issue (postage 6d.) from Kemp's International Publications Ltd., 299/301 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

The third edition of **Nova Scotia: An Economic Profile 1963,** published by the Economic Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, Halifax, Nova Scotia, describes the size and structure of Nova Scotia's economy and industrial development. The figures and factual information are mainly economic, relating to the major industries in Nova Scotia —manufacturing, mining, fisheries and forestry, etc. – but other material has been included, e.g. on education and the climate, because of its relation to economic development. An appendix provides further selected economic statistics. Copies: free from the Canadian Atlantic Provinces Office, 60 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

The *National Provincial Bank Review* published in its May 1963 number an article entitled **Finance for Exports** which was a comprehensive and useful survey and guide to the various methods and sources of credit, and to private and official finance, for the sale of goods abroad. A slightly revised version of the article has just been issued as an 8-page pamphlet in the Bank's series *Services for Exporters*. Copies: free from the National Provincial Bank, Intelligence Department, 15 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; or from the Bank's Overseas Branch, 1 Princes Street, London, E.C.2.

Fishing News Directory and Equipment Guide 1964 is the first issue of this directory of the British fishing industry to include a buyers' guide for the whole field of fisheries equipment (previous editions were published as *Fishing News Directory and Diary*). The new edition includes in its 164 pages lists of vessels, owners and builders of vessels, official organizations and authorities connected with the fishing industry. There are sections on propulsion, transmission and steering, electronics and radio, chandlery and life saving, marketing and processing; and each section consists of an introductory account of its subject, followed by a classified directory of manufacturers and suppliers of relevant equipment. Copies: 20s. (by post 22s. 3d.) from Fishing News, 110 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

The 1962 edition of the *Anglo-Japanese Trade Directory* is now out of print. The publishers, instead of issuing a new edition, have compiled an **Anglo-Japanese Trade Directory Supplement 1963-64.** This 112-page booklet contains the names and addresses of many Japanese firms which were not included in the parent directory, and of some British manufacturers and exporters who were also unlisted earlier. It does not include names already in the 1962 *Directory*, except where essential additional information has been given about some firms. Copies: free from the Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute, 334 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

The new **Directory-Catalog of Philippine Manufacturers and Products 1964** is modelled, according to the publishers, on the *FBI Register of British Manufacturers*. This directory of over 1,000 pages is divided into sections on products and services, names and addresses, brands and trade names, foreign and domestic banks, foreign and domestic insurance companies, trade and industrial organizations, economic statistics, product catalogue, advertisements and trade marks. The first three sections (478 pages) are classified and alphabetical lists of firms, giving no indication of size or standing; the sections on banks and insurance companies quote the capital held and services offered. The 208 pages of the 'product catalog' consist of exact reproductions of manufacturers' brochures and catalogues. There is no general index to the whole work. Until the *Directory-Catalog* the most recent directory was the 100-page *Products of the Philippines (Buyers Guide)* (1961) from the Manila Industrial Development Center. A much larger work (600 pages), *AB Commercial Directory of the Philippines* (1960), is a mixture of guide book and directory. Neither of these have been revised. The *Directory-Catalog* is scheduled to be reissued annually. Copies: 60 pesos (approx. £12) from Philippine Industry and Business Journals Inc., 610-611 May Building, Rizal Avenue, Manila, Philippines.

Other publications

NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY 1964. 994 pages. Benn Brothers Ltd., Bouverie House, 154 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. 80s.

WIRELESS AND ELECTRICAL TRADER YEAR BOOK 1964. 448 pages. Iliffe Books Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. 27s. 6d.

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The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,968	—	16,038	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,486	922	699	591	1,205				
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	125	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	111	114	121	115	111	100	129	130	133	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	112	115	125	121	112	101	127	119	126	140	124	+113	+ 33	+22	+40
1963		119*				103									
1962															
2nd quarter	113	115	124	122	112	100	128	123	129	141	124	+ 49	+ 32	— 2	— 8
3rd quarter	112	116	126	122	112	101	128	116	130	146	123	+ 57	+ 15	+23	+10
4th quarter	112	115	128	123	114	101	125	111	124	137	124	+ 10	— 9	+ 9	+25
1963															
1st quarter	111	112	128	123	113	101	114	104	124	96	120	— 20	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	115	117	131	126	115	102	128	110	129	147	127	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 3
3rd quarter	115	121	136	129	118	105	133	107	130	159	134	— 32	— 33	—19	— 8
4th quarter		123*				105									
1963															
June	..	118	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	120	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	121	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	121	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	122	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	124*	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	124*				106									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand †	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers †	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	.	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963	134*	118*	121·7	+2·0	104·5*	121·9*	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	
1962																
2nd quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 43
3rd quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 18
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 70
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 23
3rd quarter	130	101*	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 15
4th quarter	134*	118*	122·1	+2·1	106·1*	122·5*	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	135	132	
1963																
June	123	105	122·1	+1·0	104·5	121·8	141·1	454	— 52	—33	158	+12	+13	128	130	..
July	124	103*	121·4	+0·8	104·5	122·0	141·4	424	— 30	—15	160	+ 2	+ 3	134	128	..
August	127	100*	121·0	+1·3	104·1	122·0	141·5	430	+ 6	+10	153	— 7	— 9	127	133	..
September	130	101*	121·4	+1·8	104·1	122·2	141·7	430	Nil	+11	158	+ 5	— 7	135	131	..
October	132*	111*	121·8	+2·3	104·9	122·3	141·7	448	+ 18	+27	160	+ 2	—12	130	129	..
November	134*	120*	122·2	+2·2	106·5*	122·5*	143·0	456	+ 8	+19	157	— 3	—16	135	129	..
December	134*	118*	122·4	+1·8	106·7*	122·6*	145·1	447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11	142	137	
1964																
January			123·0	+1·9	107·8*	123·0*	145·4	471	+ 24	+41	166	+11	— 1	146	123	
February								451*	— 20*	+ 2	178	+12	+ 6			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

UK trade in January

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are in their nature erratic and the figures for January, in any year, tend to fluctuate more than for other months. This is illustrated by the latest figures for January 1964.

Exports fell sharply after the very high December figure and there was another substantial increase in imports.

In the second half of last year the rise in exports was much less than the very rapid increase in the first half and for the latest three months (November – January) the monthly average of £343 million (seasonally adjusted) was 1 per cent less than in the previous three months. Though this might suggest that the underlying trend has flattened out for the time being, export order books are higher than they have been for some time. Part of the flattening out can be attributed to exports of oil, food and some basic materials – which were high early last year and have been falling since the third quarter. Exports of manufactures were rising during 1963; the low January figure cannot be regarded as evidence of a change in this trend. Comparing the latest three months with the previous three, the largest change has been a fall in exports to the Common Market countries. There has also been some decline since the third quarter in exports to the sterling area, Latin America and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe but those to the United States, EFTA and the rest of the world continued to grow.

Imports have been growing strongly in recent months, continuing the rising trend begun in the first half of last year. In the last three months they averaged £440 million a month, 8 per cent more than in the previous three months. A major part of the rise was in imports of industrial materials which turned up in the second quarter last year and have since grown strongly; in the last three months they were 9 per cent more than in the previous three. Industrial production was rising strongly and there is evidence that there were additions to manufacturers' stocks in the fourth quarter. Imports of food and oil were higher in the last few months. Imports of finished manufactures (mainly capital goods but including also consumer goods and totalling about 15 per cent of total imports) continued to rise.

With the January trade figures the Board of Trade are publishing a new monthly series of statistics on a balance of payments basis. The figure is on the same basis as the quarterly estimates of the visible balance that appear in the full balance of payments accounts. It is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap'. The trade balance, being the difference of two large erratic figures, is itself

United Kingdom trade

A. Seasonally adjusted values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade Balance
1962	316	374	13	— 6
1963	340	402	13	— 4
1962 4th quarter	317	374	14	— 3
1963 1st quarter	327	375	12	+ 7
2nd quarter	335	395	13	— 2
3rd quarter	346	412	13	— 9
4th quarter	348	422	13	—12*
1963 August	352	398	13	+10
September	348	420	13	—15
October	342	404	12	— 2*
November	342	422	14	—19*
December	362	442	12	—13*
1964 January	326	457	11	—72*
1963 Aug.-Oct.	347	408	13	— 2*
Nov.-Jan.	343	440	12	—35*

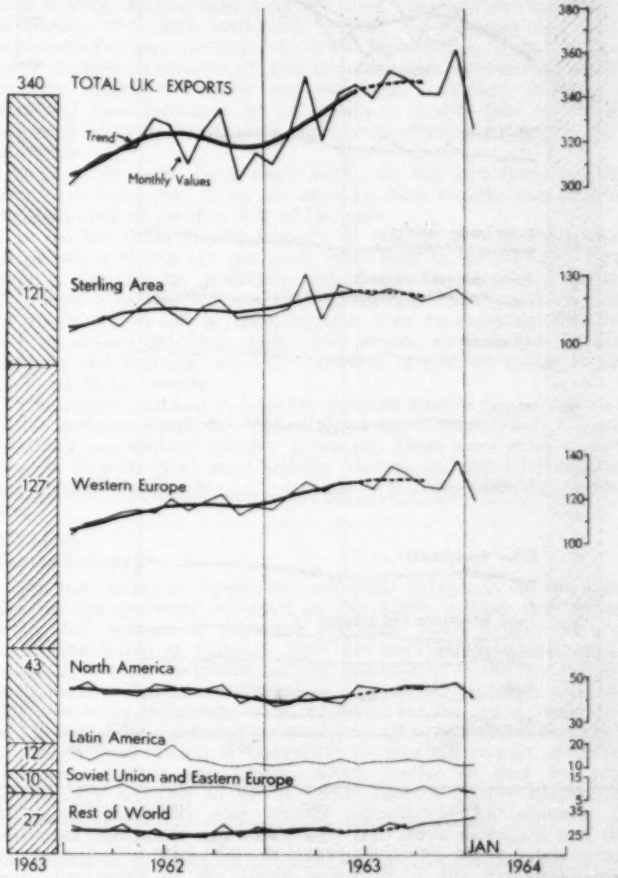
* Estimated.

B. Recorded values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1962 4th quarter	325·4	378·8	14·3
1963 1st quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
2nd quarter	343·6	397·5	13·3
3rd quarter	324·9	400·7	11·6
4th quarter	359·0	427·2	13·2
1964 January	331·0	505·4	10·5

United Kingdom exports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963					1963-4	1963		1964
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Sterling Area	114	119	120	123	122	122	121	121	125	119
Western Europe	116	121	126	139	129	130	127	124	137	119
Economic Community	62	65	69	71	70	71	66	68	71	58
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	44	44	45	47	49	47	50	45	56	48
North America	41	39	41	45	47	45	45	46	48	41
Latin America	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	13	11	11
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	9	9	12	10	10	10	9	8	10	9
Rest of World	26	26	26	27	30	29	30	30	31	27
Total	317	327	335	346	348	347	343	342	362	326

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1962															
2nd quarter	113	115	124	122	112	100	128	123	129	141	124	+ 49	+ 32	— 2	— 8
3rd quarter	112	116	126	122	112	101	128	116	130	146	123	+ 57	+ 15	+23	+10
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1963															
1st quarter	111	112	128	123	113	101	114	104	124	96	120	— 20	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	115	117	131	126	115	102	128	110	129	147	127	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 3
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July	..	120	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	121	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	121	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	122	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	124*	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December		124*				106									

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			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
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1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	.	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
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July	124	103*	121·4	+0·8	104·5	122·0	141·4	424	— 30	—15	160	+ 2	+ 3	134	128	..
August	127	100*	121·0	+1·3	104·1	122·0	141·5	430	+ 6	+10	153	— 7	— 9	127	133	..
September	130	101*	121·4	+1·8	104·1	122·2	141·7	430	Nil	+11	158	+ 5	— 7	135	131	..
October	132*	111*	121·8	+2·3	104·9	122·3	141·7	448	+ 18	+27	140	+ 2	—12	130	129	..
November	134*	120*	122·2	+2·2	106·5*	122·5*	143·0	456	+ 8	+19	157	— 3	—16	135	129	..
December	134*	118*	122·4	+1·8	106·7*	122·6*	145·1	447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11	142	137	..
1964																
January			123·0	+1·9	107·8*	123·0*	145·4	471	+ 24	+41	166	+11	— 1	146	123	
February								451*	— 20*	+ 2	178	+12	+ 6			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

UK trade in January

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are in their nature erratic and the figures for January, in any year, tend to fluctuate more than for other months. This is illustrated by the latest figures for January 1964.

Exports fell sharply after the very high December figure and there was another substantial increase in imports.

In the second half of last year the rise in exports was much less than the very rapid increase in the first half and for the latest three months (November – January) the monthly average of £343 million (seasonally adjusted) was 1 per cent less than in the previous three months. Though this might suggest that the underlying trend has flattened out for the time being, export order books are higher than they have been for some time. Part of the flattening out can be attributed to exports of oil, food and some basic materials – which were high early last year and have been falling since the third quarter. Exports of manufactures were rising during 1963; the low January figure cannot be regarded as evidence of a change in this trend. Comparing the latest three months with the previous three, the largest change has been a fall in exports to the Common Market countries. There has also been some decline since the third quarter in exports to the sterling area, Latin America and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe but those to the United States, EFTA and the rest of the world continued to grow.

Imports have been growing strongly in recent months, continuing the rising trend begun in the first half of last year. In the last three months they averaged £440 million a month, 8 per cent more than in the previous three months. A major part of the rise was in imports of industrial materials which turned up in the second quarter last year and have since grown strongly; in the last three months they were 9 per cent more than in the previous three. Industrial production was rising strongly and there is evidence that there were additions to manufacturers' stocks in the fourth quarter. Imports of food and oil were higher in the last few months. Imports of finished manufactures (mainly capital goods but including also consumer goods and totalling about 15 per cent of total imports) continued to rise.

With the January trade figures the Board of Trade are publishing a new monthly series of statistics on a balance of payments basis. The figure is on the same basis as the quarterly estimates of the visible balance that appear in the full balance of payments accounts. It is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap'. The trade balance, being the difference of two large erratic figures, is itself

United Kingdom trade

A. Seasonally adjusted values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade Balance
1962	316	374	13	— 6
1963	340	402	13	— 4
1962 4th quarter	317	374	14	— 3
1963 1st quarter	327	375	12	+ 7
2nd quarter	335	395	13	— 2
3rd quarter	346	412	13	— 9
4th quarter	348	422	13	—12*
1963 August	352	398	13	+10
September	348	420	13	—15
October	342	404	12	— 2*
November	342	422	14	—19*
December	362	442	12	—13*
1964 January	326	457	11	—72*
1963 Aug.-Oct.	347	408	13	— 2*
Nov.-Jan.	343	440	12	—35*

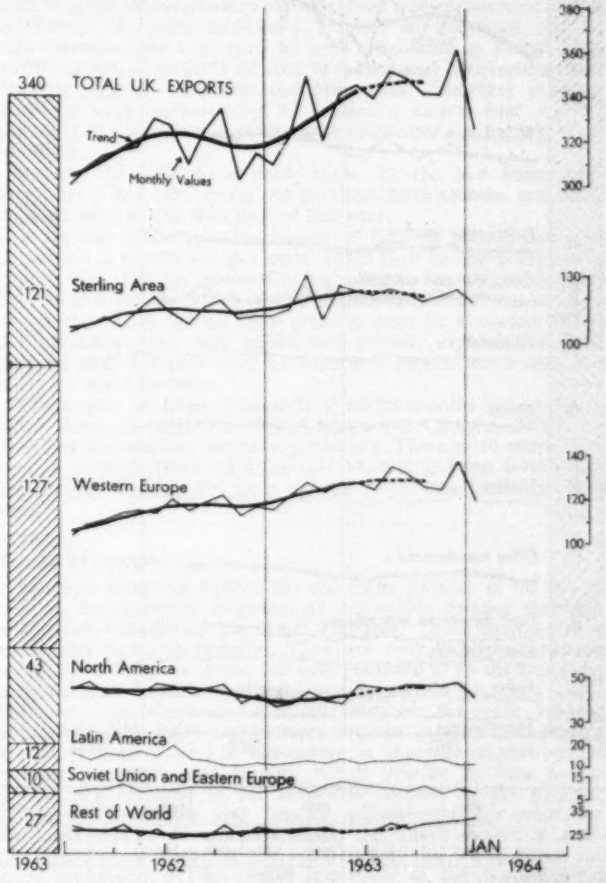
* Estimated.

B. Recorded values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1962 4th quarter	325·4	378·8	14·3
1963 1st quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
2nd quarter	343·6	397·5	13·3
3rd quarter	324·9	400·7	11·6
4th quarter	359·0	427·2	13·2
1964 January	331·0	505·4	10·5

United Kingdom exports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963					1963-4	1963		1964
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Sterling Area	114	119	120	123	122	122	121	121	125	119
Western Europe	116	121	126	130	129	130	127	124	137	119
Economic Community	62	65	69	71	70	71	66	68	71	58
Free Tr de Assocn. (inc. Finland)	44	44	45	47	49	47	50	45	56	48
North America	41	39	41	45	47	45	45	46	48	41
Latin America	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	13	11	11
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	9	9	12	10	10	10	9	8	10	9
Rest of World	26	26	26	27	30	29	30	30	31	27
Total	317	327	335	346	348	347	343	342	362	326

liable to wide fluctuations from month to month. There was a surplus on visible trade in the first quarter of 1963, after allowing for seasonal factors, of £7 million a month. This gave way to a deficit in the second quarter which has since increased and, in the three months August – October it averaged £2 million a month and in November – January £35 million a month.

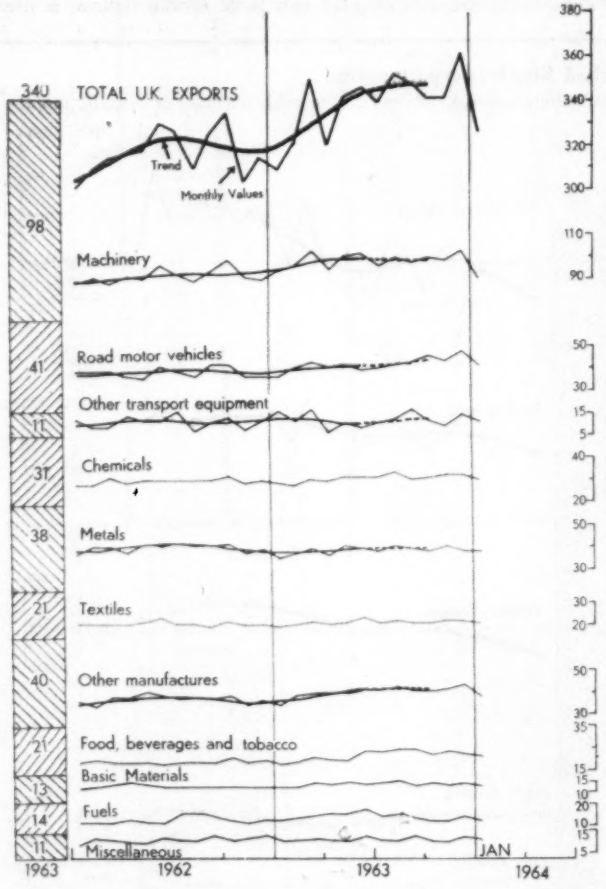
Exports

The fall of 1 per cent in exports in the last three months was mainly in exports to the Common Market which after flattening out in the second half of last year fell by 8 per cent in the last three months compared with the previous three. There was a sharp fall in exports to Western Germany, whose imports from all countries have been falling, and an equally sharp fall to Italy. There were smaller reductions in exports to France and the Benelux countries. The growth of exports to the EFTA countries continued; these rose by 5 per cent in the last three months with notable increases to Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Exports to the remainder of Western Europe rose slightly. The net effect of these movements was a fall of 2 per cent between August – October and November – January in exports to Western Europe taken as a whole.

There was little change in the last three months in exports to the sterling area which had been growing only slowly after a sharp rise early in 1963. There were slight falls in exports to Australia, New

United Kingdom exports: commodity classes

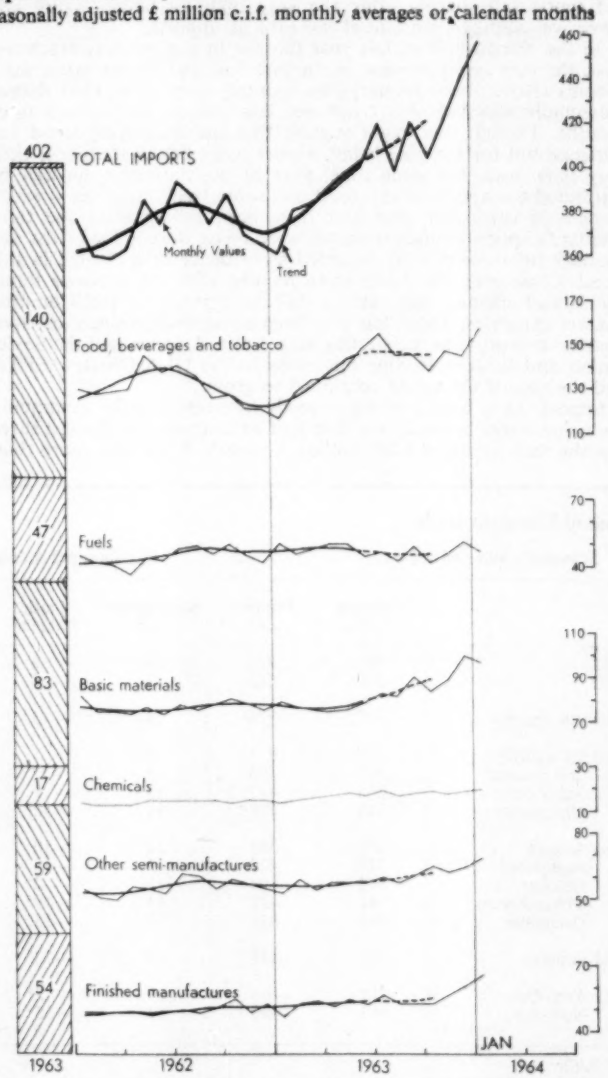
Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963					1963-4	1963		1964
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Food, beverages and tobacco	19	18	21	24	22	23	22	23	22	21
Basic materials	12	13	14	14	14	14	13	13	14	13
Fuels	12	13	15	14	13	13	13	12	15	12
Manufactures	264	272	276	285	290	287	284	285	299	267
Machinery and transport equipment	140	150	146	151	156	154	151	149	163	141
Machinery	92	97	98	97	100	98	97	98	102	90
Road motor vehicles	37	39	40	41	45	43	44	43	47	41
Other transport equipment	10	13	9	13	11	13	11	9	14	11
Chemicals	29	29	31	31	32	32	31	32	32	30
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	39	37	38	39	39	39	39	40	38	38
Textiles	20	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	21
Other mfrs.	37	37	40	41	42	41	41	41	43	38
Miscellaneous	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	10	13	11
Total	317	327	335	346	348	347	343	342	362	326

Imports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963					1963-4	1963		1964
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Nov	Dec.	Jan.
Food, beverages and tobacco	123	126	141	148	143	142	149	147	145	157
Fuels	46	48	49	46	46	45	48	46	51	47
Basic materials	79	77	76	85	91	85	95	89	100	97
Chemicals	15	15	17	18	19	18	19	18	19	20
Other semi-manufactures	57	55	58	60	64	61	65	63	65	69
Finished manufactures	52	52	54	55	57	53	62	57	61	66
Miscellaneous	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Total	374	375	395	412	422	408	440	422	442	457

Zealand and India, partly offset by an increase in exports to the Irish Republic. Exports to the remaining sterling countries, in total, were unchanged.

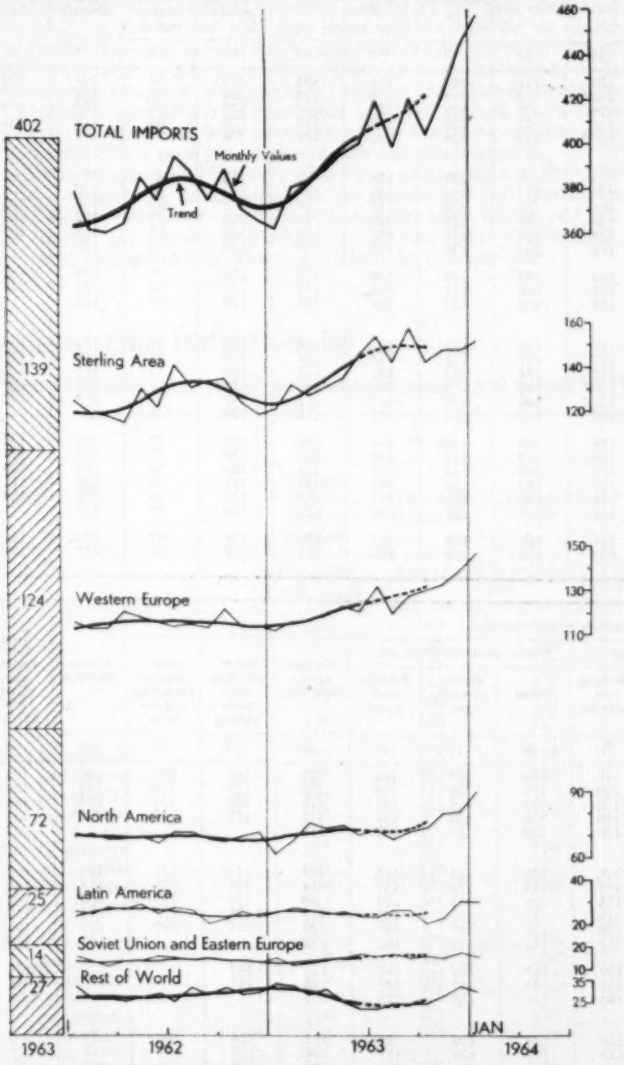
Exports to North America were unchanged in the last three months, a further increase to the United States being offset by a small fall in exports to Canada. Exports to Latin America had been improving in the first nine months or so of 1963, after the sharp fall in exports to the Argentine late in 1962, but there was a fall of 7 per cent in the last three months.

Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe fell in November – January but exports to this market are subject to quite large fluctuations. Exports to the rest of the world rose in the last three months; the increase was largely due to a rise of 14 per cent in exports to Japan.

In the last few months there seems to have been a pause in the growth of exports of manufactured goods. In November – January exports of road motor vehicles continued to increase but there was a decline in exports of machinery. Exports of chemicals, metals, textiles and clothing were unchanged. Exports of non-manufactures continued to fall from their unusually high rates in the middle months of last year. The most marked fall was in exports of food and live animals, 12 per cent less, owing to a large reduction in sugar exports.

Imports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963					1963-4	1963		1964
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Sterling Area	125	126	137	150	145	147	149	147	147	151
Western Europe	115	114	121	126	133	125	139	132	138	146
North America	69	68	72	71	78	71	83	79	80	89
Latin America	24	26	24	25	24	24	27	22	30	30
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	12	15	15	15	15	16	14	17	15
Rest of World	29	31	26	24	28	24	30	27	32	30
Total	374	375	395	412	422	408	440	422	442	457

Imports

The rise in imports of food and feedingstuffs was resumed in the last few months. In the three months November – January their value (seasonally adjusted) was £8 million a month more than in August – October, an increase of 6 per cent. There was a large increase of imports of cereals and animal feedingstuffs and smaller increases in imports of meat and meat preparations, and fruit and vegetables. Imports of tobacco have fallen from the high rates of the second and third quarters last year.

Imports of industrial materials have continued to increase. In the last three months they were 9 per cent more than in the previous three months. Among basic materials there were substantial increases in imports of timber and wool. Imports of chemicals and other semi-manufactures continued to grow, including in recent months some increase in imports of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals. Between August – October and November – January imports of iron and steel increased by £2 million a month (not seasonally adjusted) and this may include some precautionary buying of sheet and plate.

Imports of fuels have risen again. In the last three months they were 8 per cent up on the previous three months and back to the high rates of the first half of last year.

In the last three months imports of finished manufactures were £8 million a month (16 per cent) more than in the previous three months. Of this an unusually high figure for ships contributed £2 million a month. Much of the remaining increase was in imports of machinery. A rise in these imports must be expected this year if fixed investment, both public and private, expands. Imports of clothing and footwear were £1 million a month more than in the previous three months.

The largest increases in imports in recent months have been from North America (both the United States and Canada) EFTA countries and non-sterling primary producers. There were more modest rises in imports from the Common Market and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe but little change in imports from the sterling area.

NOTES:

Trade balance

The new series of figures for the trade balance is on the same basis as the quarterly estimates of the visible balance that appear in the full balance of payments accounts. These figures are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance figures for several months should be taken together. The new series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which insofar as they are paid abroad, are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments, for example, in allowance for goods not covered by the Trade Accounts and for the valuation of sugar in the Accounts at the world price rather than, for much of the sugar imported, at the Commonwealth Agreement price.

Seasonally adjusted figures for periods previous to those shown in the tables below the charts can be supplied. Application should be made to: The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (seasonal adjustment), Room D53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on February 26* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for March† due to be published on or about March 26.

* Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, January 1964, H.M. Stationery Office, Price 30s. 0d., by post 31s. 0d.

† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 10d. Annual subscription £2 6s.

Index of industrial production for December, 1963

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for December 1963, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 124 (seasonally adjusted). In the fourth quarter of 1963 the seasonally adjusted index both for manufacturing industries and for all industries showed an increase of about 2 per cent over the previous quarter, and about 7 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1962.

For the year 1963 the index for all industries averaged 118·6 compared with 115·0 for 1962, an increase of 3 per cent.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries: Total all manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco: Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries: Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Engineering and allied industries: Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·1	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·4	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
1962	115·0	95	115·2	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	111	101
1963 (prov.)	118·6	95	119·6	115	112	120	138	124	140	118	126	77	120	
Unadjusted:														
1962 3rd quarter	110	86	110	110	108	113	126	121	126	108	117	85	101	97
4th quarter	117	99	118	115	1.3	119	131	122	133	116	127	84	110	103
1963 1st quarter	115	97	116	108	109	106	135	120	137	118	126	80	119	106
2nd quarter	119	98	120	118	112	129	140	127	142	119	124	78	125	107
3rd quarter	114	86	115	114	111	120	134	119	137	112	120	75	112	101
4th quarter (prov.)	126	99	127	119	114	126	143	129	145	124	133	76	123	
1963 Oct.	127	101	128	120	117	126	145	125	148	123	129	76	129	118
Nov. (prov.)	130	105	131	122	117	131	146	131	148	128	136	76	127	122
Dec. (prov.)	122	91	120	113	108	121	138	131	139	121	134	77	113	
Seasonally adjusted:														
1962 3rd quarter	116	96	116	112	111	114	131	122	133	116	124	87	111	104
4th quarter	115	96	116	113	110	117	131	121	133	114	122	84	114	101
1963 1st quarter	112	93	114	112	110	115	131	121	132	115	125	79	113	102
2nd quarter	117	96	118	114	110	120	138	128	140	116	123	78	118	105
3rd quarter	121	96	122	117	114	121	140	119	143	121	129	77	123	108
4th quarter (prov.)	123	97	124	116	112	124	143	128	145	122	128	76	127	
1963 July	120	95	121	117	115	119	140	117	144	120	128	79	121	107
Aug.	121	97	122	117	114	124	140	118	144	121	130	77	123	109
Sept.	121	96	122	116	114	119	139	123	141	121	129	74	124	109
Oct.	122	96	123	115	111	122	142	126	145	121	124	76	130	111
Nov. (prov.)	124	97	125	116	111	124	142	131	143	123	129	76	129	114
Dec. (prov.)	124	97	125	118	113	126	144	129	146	122	129	76	122	
July-Sept. (av.)	121	96	122	117	114	121	140	119	143	121	129	77	123	105*
Oct.-Dec. (av.) (prov.)	123	97	124	116	112	124	143	128	145	122	128	76	127	112*

	Manufacturing industries (continued): Metal manufacture: Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Textiles, leather and clothing: Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.: Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	106	107	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	121	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963 (prov.)		111		112	109		120	129	131	127	113				133
Unadjusted:															
1962 3rd quarter	101	109	107	104	98	89	118	122	127	115	113	113	115	124	102
4th quarter	109	107	117	113	112	99	117	127	129	123	114	128	121	117	139
1963 1st quarter	109	107	119	111	108	101	118	116	111	122	90	123	123	100	162
2nd quarter	112	110	118	110	108	98	115	131	136	123	113	129	127	124	117
3rd quarter	107	106	112	108	104	91	120	129	135	119	120	118	120	127	106
4th quarter (prov.)		121		121	119		127	142	142	142	128			130	146
1963 Oct.	122	120	130	128	124	106	139	147	146	148	136	145			129
Nov. (prov.)	128	127	130	128	126	109	136	149	147	153	138	147			143
Dec. (prov.)		116		107	108		105	131	135	124	110				165
Seasonally adjusted:															
1962 3rd quarter	110	109	115	109	104	96	120	126	130	121	113	124	120	123	124
4th quarter	108	106	114	110	106	96	118	125	129	119	108	125	119	117	127
1963 1st quarter	106	103	116	107	106	97	112	116	112	123	96	119	124	102	138
2nd quarter	108	106	115	110	108	98	116	128	133	121	113	126	124	123	128
3rd quarter	116	115	121	114	111	98	122	133	138	125	119	130	125	126	129
4th quarter (prov.)		120		117	113		127	140	142	137	120			130	135
1963 July	114	113	120	113	110	99	119	128	133	120	118	132	127		127
Aug.	116	115	120	116	113	97	125	135	141	124	112	130	122		128
Sept.	117	116	122	114	110	100	123	136	139	131	1.6	129	125		131
Oct.	117	116	123	117	114	101	124	140	139	140	118	134			133
Nov. (prov.)	121	121	122	118	112	102	132	141	142	140	123	136			131
Dec. (prov.)		124		116	113		124	140	146	131	121				141
July-Sept. (av.)	114*	115	119*	114	111	98*	122	133	138	125	119	130*		126	129
Oct.-Dec. (av.) (prov.)	118*	120	122*	117	113	101*	127	140	142	137	120	133*		130	135

* Latest available three months (September-November) and previous three months (June-August).

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries

THE FIRST estimates for December indicate that total new orders received by industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification) were more than a fifth higher than in December 1962.

Taking 1963 as a whole new orders rose by 15 per cent compared with 1962; in the second half year there was an increase of nearly one-quarter on a year earlier. After dipping in the first three months of 1963 new export orders have since remained at a consistently high level, giving an increase of one-tenth for 1963 on 1962. The first estimate of net new export orders in November has been revised downwards following the receipt of later information; for the fourth quarter as a whole the increase on a year earlier is now put at one-seventh.

New home orders in 1963 were 17 per cent greater than in 1962, the increase again being most marked in the second half-year. Deliveries in December were 6 per cent higher than in the same month of 1962. For the year as a whole home deliveries were just higher than in 1962, the rise in the second half offsetting a fall in the first half-year.

Export deliveries in 1963 were 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. With the continued strength of incoming orders, order books lengthened further during December and at the end of the month stood at record levels for both home and export markets. Orders-on-hand for the home market rose by 21 per cent and for export by 8 per cent during 1963.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries in December was 7 per cent higher than in December 1962 with a rise on a year earlier of 5 per cent for the fourth quarter. For the year 1963 production was 2 per cent higher than in 1962.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Engineering industries (a)

Table 1: Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (b)

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1962	115	120	123	129	128	126	109	117	122
1963*	134	139	125	139	141	133	133	138	123
1962 1st quarter	121	130	125	130	137	124	118	128	125
2nd quarter	120	122	125	129	124	127	117	121	124
3rd quarter	119	115	117	129	118	119	116	113	116
4th quarter	115	115	126	129	133	132	109	108	123
1963 1st quarter	117	132	126	123	121	139	115	135	122
2nd quarter	123	138	123	128	146	133	121	135	120
3rd quarter	130	140	120	136	146	124	128	137	119
4th quarter*	134	145	132	139	151	136	133	143	131
1962 July	119	110	119	130	132	123	115	102	117
August	119	100	100	131	106	98	114	98	100
September	119	137	135	129	117	138	116	144	134
October	118	115	125	129	127	129	114	111	123
November	116	115	126	130	142	130	111	105	125
December	115	113	126	129	129	136	109	108	122
1963 July	124	133	120	130	146	126	122	128	118
August	127	125	104	133	131	108	125	123	102
September	130	163	137	136	161	137	128	163	136
October*	132	145	128	136	148	132	130	144	127
November*	134	150	135	137	151	138	132	150	133
December*	134	139	133	139	153	138	133	134	132

* Provisional.
(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices. (c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

(Continued overleaf)

Table 2: Engineering and electrical goods industries (S.I.C. Order VI) volume of production, exports and orders on hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)			
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market	
	1958 = 100			1961 = 100	December 1958 = 100			
1958	100	100	100	81	100	100	100	1958
1959	105	103	110	82	101	102	101	1959
1960	114	112	116	91	119	121	118	1960
1961	121	122	120	100	122	127	120	1961
1962	123	122	126	100	118	130	114	1962
1963	126*	..	..	106	139*	140*	138*	1963
1962 1st quarter	124	125	123	101	124	132	121	1962 1st quarter
2nd quarter	125	124	127	107	123	131	120	2nd quarter
3rd quarter	117	115	119	94	123	131	120	3rd quarter
4th quarter	127	123	134	101	118	130	114	4th quarter
1963 1st quarter	126	123	131	111	121	124	119	1963 1st quarter
2nd quarter	124	121	130	111	127	130	126	2nd quarter
3rd quarter	120	116	129	97	135	139	134	3rd quarter
4th quarter	133*	..	..	107	139*	140*	138*	4th quarter
1962 July	118	117	119		122	132	118	1962 July
August	99	98	102		122	133	118	August
September	133	131	137		123	131	120	September
October	126	122	135		122	131	118	October
November	129	124	138		120	132	116	November
December	126	123	131		118	130	114	December
1963 July	121	116	130		129	133	127	1963 July
August	105	101	112		132	135	130	August
September	136	131	145		135	139	134	September
October	129*	..	..		137*	139*	136*	October
November	136*	..	..		138*	138*	137*	November
December	134*	..	..		139*	140*	138*	December

* Provisional.
(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1961 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries.

N. Ireland index of industrial production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for December, 1963, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 128 (1958 = 100). This is nine points lower than the index for November, 1963, reflecting the normal seasonal fall, and three points higher than the index for December, 1962. The provisional index for the year 1963 is 125, which is two points higher than that for 1962.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups in December, 1963, with the increase or decrease on December, 1962, shown in brackets are: textiles 125 (+8 points); clothing 114 (—5); engineering and metals 106 (no change); food, drink and tobacco 109 (no change); timber and furniture 131 (+3 points); other manufacturing industries 203 (+8); construction 151 (+4); gas, electricity and water 177 (+14).

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Production of cars and commercial road vehicles in January

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including January 1964, and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production Number

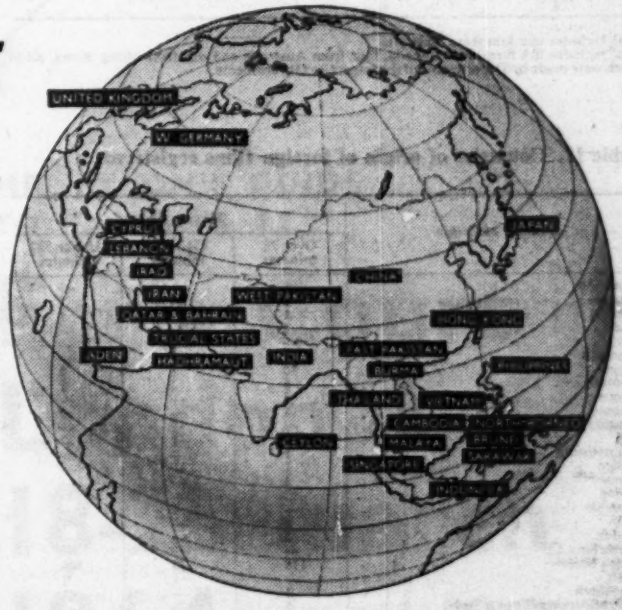
	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)		Commercial road vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, coaches and trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1962	52	1,249,426	24,027	408,514	7,856	16,590	319
1963	52	1,607,939	30,922	385,717	7,418	18,064	347
1962 1st quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
3rd quarter	13	289,060	22,235	92,818	7,140	3,941	303
4th quarter	13	301,139	23,165	106,343	8,180	4,518	348
1963 1st quarter	13	382,203	29,400	97,431	7,495	4,985	383
2nd quarter	13	420,896	32,377	96,589	7,430	4,607	354
3rd quarter	13	366,229	28,171	88,727	6,825	3,884	299
4th quarter	13	438,611	33,739	102,970	7,921	4,588	353
1962 November	4	95,606	23,902	35,012	8,753	1,484	371
December	5	112,747	23,549	37,904	7,581	1,693	339
1963 January	4	105,213	26,303	29,460	7,365	1,457	364
1963 November	4	143,566	35,892	33,816	8,454	1,453	363
December	5	154,108	30,822	36,619	7,324	1,680	336
1964 January	5	185,349	37,070	44,696	8,939	1,863	373

Exports Number

	Passenger cars (including taxis)	Commercial road vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, coaches and trolleybuses
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,744	160,046	6,913
1962	544,924	140,789	7,419
1963	615,827	150,654	7,662
1962 1st quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
3rd quarter	130,262	32,004	1,636
4th quarter	126,400	34,344	1,764
1963 1st quarter	150,305	36,944	1,882
2nd quarter	156,372	39,926	2,133
3rd quarter	142,178	34,289	1,837
4th quarter	166,972	39,495	1,810
1962 November	41,173	11,709	540
December	38,117	10,382	602
1963 January	44,456	11,044	603
1963 November	51,051	12,211	592
December	57,060	13,506	636
1964 January	56,077	13,171	597

Note:
There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles throughout and from January 1963 road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

EXPORT DRIVE



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Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, February 21, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Carry on Jack	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Adder Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29219	91	February 17
Children of the Damned	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer British Studios Ltd.	Br/E 29220	90	February 18
Pathe Pic. Series 469/481:					
Pathe Pic. No. 479	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29223	8	February 21
Movietone News 1810A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 28997	8	February 21
Movietone News 1811	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 28998	7	February 21
Pathe News 64-15	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29062	8	February 21
Pathe News 64-16	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 29063	8	February 21
		FOREIGN			
The Kinsey Report	Grand National Pictures Ltd.	Arch Oboler Productions	F 29217	81	February 17
Wild Harvest	,, ,,	Hollywood Artists Productions	F 29218	79	February 17
The Charge is Murder	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Perlberg Seaton Productions Inc.	F 29221	104	February 18
Gladiators Seven	,, ,,	Film Columbus	F 29222	91	February 20

CORRECTIONS TO THE REGISTER

The registration particulars of the film 'Maciste the Mighty' (F 28390) registered on April 10, 1963, have been corrected to include the additional maker: Dubrava Films, Zagreb Yugoslavia.

The registration particulars of the film 'Five Miles to Midnight' (F 28399) registered on April 18, 1963, have been corrected to include the additional maker: Dear Film, Via Saverio Mercadante 12, Rome, Italy.

NOTE

The reference to Movietone News 810 which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21, 1964 (page 414), should read 'Movietone News 1810'.

Films registration statistics for 1963

Table I. Summary of registrations (corresponding 1962 figures in brackets)

Playing time	Number of films: British Quota	Number of films: British Non-quota	Number of films: Foreign	Registered playing time (minutes): British Quota	Registered playing time (minutes): British Non-quota	Registered playing time (minutes): Foreign
Over 72 minutes	72 (71)	— (—)	243 (248)	6,838 (6,940)	— (—)	23,659 (24,796)
33½ to 72 minutes	38 (a) (45)	1 (—)	37 (42)	2,267 (2,841)	34 (—)	2,305 (2,601)
Under 33½ minutes	228 (b) (201)	3 (—)	224 (176)	2,844 (2,481)	69 (—)	2,924 (1,555)
Newsreels	208 (209)	— (—)	— (—)	1,606 (1,505)	— (—)	— (—)

(a) Includes one film from Australia
(b) Includes five films from Canada, four from Australia and one from Hong Kong, all of which were made by Departments of the respective Governments.

Table II. Countries of origin of foreign films registered

Country of Origin	Playing time: Over 72 minutes	Playing time: 33½ to 72 minutes	Playing time: Under 33½ minutes
Argentine	1	—	—
Austria	2	—	1
Belgium	1	—	1
Brazil	1	—	—
China	—	1	—
Denmark	1	—	—
France	30	1	5
Germany	6	2	1
Greece	3	—	—
Holland	1	—	5
Hungary	—	1	—
Italy	57	1	—
Liechtenstein	1	—	—
Mexico	1	—	—
Monaco	1	—	—
Poland	2	—	—
Rumania	—	1	—
Spain	4	—	1
Sweden	5	—	—
Switzerland	—	1	—
United States	118	28	208
USSR	—	1	1
Yugoslavia	1	—	—
Co-Productions (France/Italy)	5	—	—
Others	2*	—	1*
Total	243	37	224

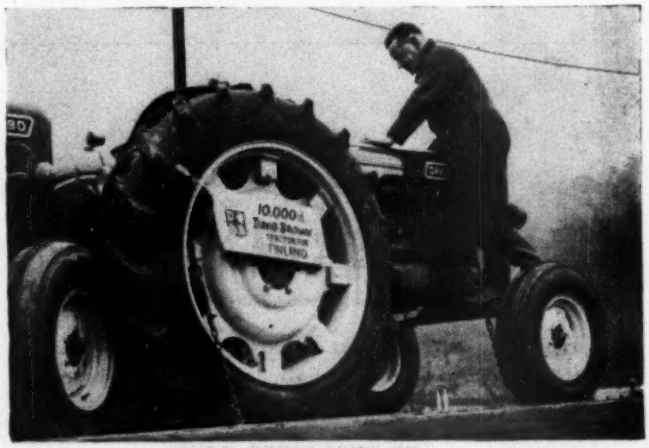
* These films were made by Commonwealth countries, but application was not made for British registration.

British film fund agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended January 25, 1964.

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£625,745	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£92,550	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£4,586	
		£722,881
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£43,927
		£766,808
Levy collections paid to Agency by H.M. Customs and Excise to February 3, 1964, approximately covering entertainments to January 25, 1964		£335,325

The third interim allocation for the seventh distribution period will be at the rate of 35 per cent.



David Brown Tractors (Sales) Ltd., recently exported their 10,000th machine to Helsinki, Finland. The tractor, one of the 990 Implematic models, was among a consignment of 40 tractors shipped to Finland from Hull. The 10,000th tractor has been sold by the Helsinki firm of Oy Veho Ab, David Brown tractor distributors and one of Finland's leading agricultural engineers.

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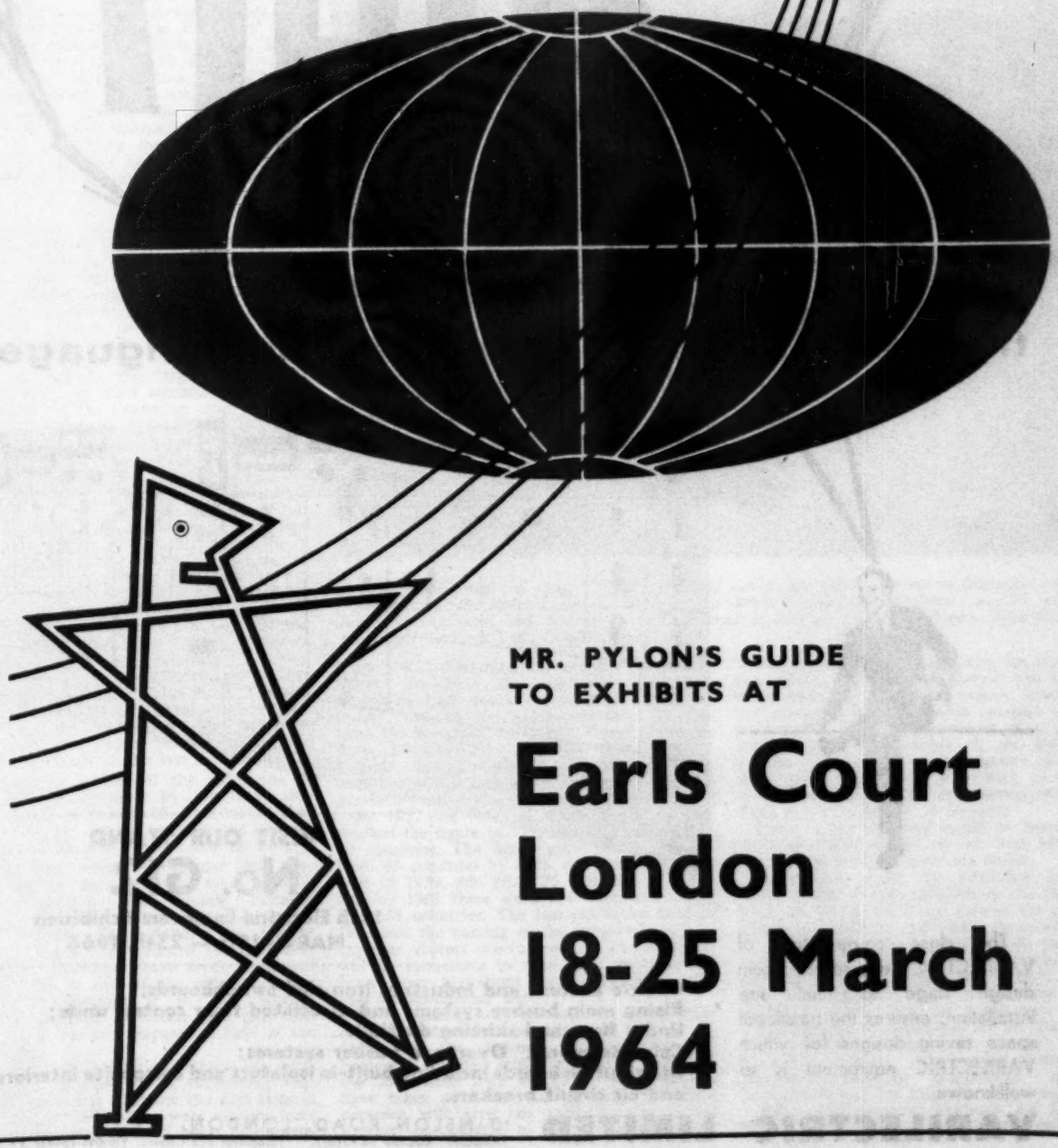

MR. PYLON'S GUIDE TO EXHIBITS AT

Earls Court London 18-25 March 1964

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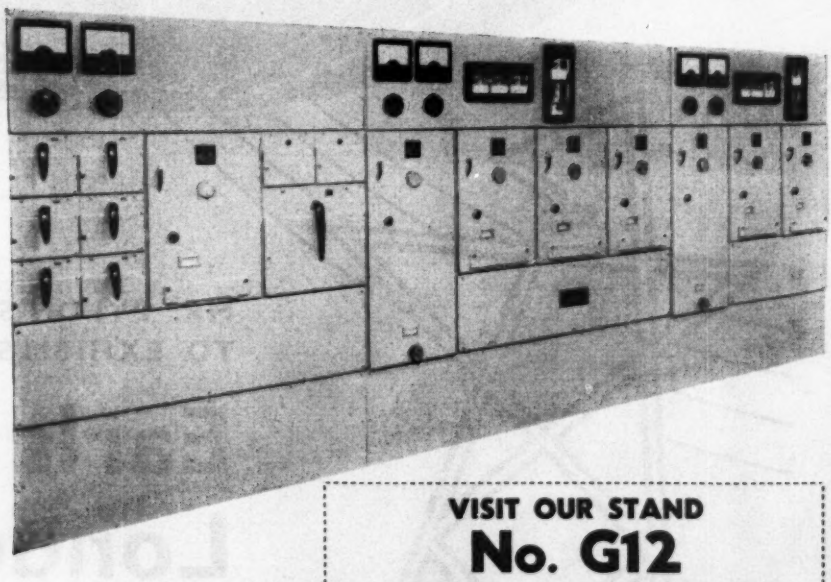

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PREVIEW OF A.S.E.E. EXHIBITION AT EARLS COURT, MARCH 18–25

Overseas representation's share in massive growth

H.R.H. THE DUKE of Edinburgh has accepted the invitation of the Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers to open the 12th Electrical Engineers' Exhibition at Earls Court, London, on March 18.

This exhibition, besides being the largest which the Association has organized, is the first of the new series of exhibitions to be held biennially, and is indeed a very long step from the first show held fourteen years ago for one day at a hall in South Harrow at a cost of thirty shillings, when a mere thirteen exhibitors featured their products.

The importance of exhibitions to manufacturers has increased tremendously in the past ten years. For it is at these shows – in particular the trade fairs – that new developments and improvements to products can be demonstrated to good advantage to a large number of people in a short period of time. Therefore, it is understandable that each successive year exhibition organizers claim them to be 'bigger and better', 'the largest fair of its kind ever held' – it must sometimes be wondered where will the expansion stop.

That this exhibition is the largest staged by the ASEE can be seen from the following statistics: there are a record number of exhibitors – 650; for the first time more than 75 overseas firms from 16 countries are taking part in the exhibition, thus enabling the visitor to compare the exhibits of 17 different countries in just the time it will take to walk around Earls Court. Of the 650 exhibitors 287 firms have not previously exhibited at the show. The stands will occupy nearly 250,000 square feet of space, a greater area than ever before. The organizers have sent out one and a half million invitations to firms and people all over the world. Each invitation list covers not only the world's electrical and other engineering industries, but also those of architects, builders and many other professions – in fact every electrical inquiry that has been made through the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade in the last five years.

Another new feature of the exhibition is that it will be extended by two days this year – it closes on March 25. This means that more people are going to visit the show – more than 80,000 saw the last one in 1962.

Overseas firms which will feature their products at the exhibition will come from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Eire, France, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and Yugoslavia. This is the first time that overseas exhibitors have taken part, and the term used by one of the officials of the exhibition to describe it is 'The world's specialized electrical exhibition, the only one with which it can be compared is held in the United States.'

Interest in the exhibition shown by overseas visitors has grown in an astonishing way. When the show was held for the first time at Earls Court, in 1953, there were visitors from the Argentine, Australia, Ceylon, Germany, India, the Netherlands, Pakistan and the United States. By 1954 the Electrical Engineers' exhibition had become known much more widely, and to the exhibition came visitors from the Bahamas, Denmark, France, Finland, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, South Africa, Uganda, and Yugoslavia, in addition to the countries which had visited the exhibition the previous year.

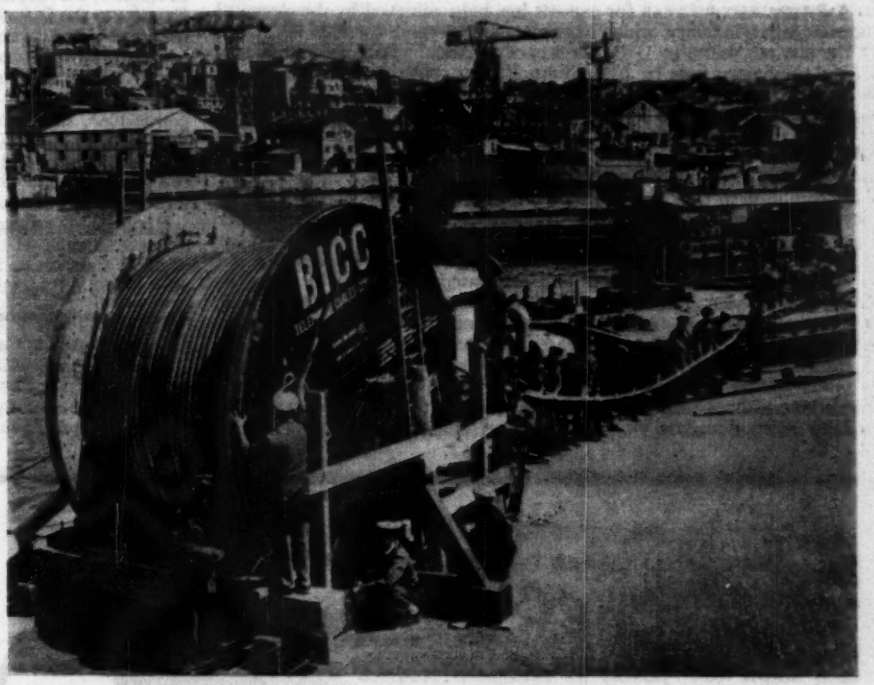
By 1957 the total of overseas visitors had reached the figure of 525, and they represented 60 countries. The figure grew to 567 visitors from 63 countries by 1958, 811 from 66 countries in 1959, 886 from 76 countries in 1960, and by 1961 there were 791 overseas visitors from 88 countries. The last exhibition held in 1962 saw the passing of the thousand mark in overseas visitors drawn from 97 countries. It will be interesting to note what response has been from invitations sent overseas at this year's international show.

In a message of welcome to those from overseas who are participating, Mr. R. F. Mathieson, the chairman of the Electrical Engineers' (ASEE) Exhibition, states: 'This is the first time that exhibitors from abroad have taken part, and we are sure that their presence will give the exhibition an added interest, particularly to our overseas friends. The arrangements we are making for the reception of our visitors from abroad will be even more important than ever before, because we are expecting a considerable increase in their number. They will be assured of a friendly welcome and will receive all the help they require from a staff of interpreters and technical guides. Engineers who wish to see all that is best in electrical engineering must visit Earls Court on March 18 onwards.'

Every effort is being made to ensure that this exhibition is seen to the best advantage by visitors from all over the world.

In previous years the exhibition has had some special feature dominating the show. In 1962 the Royal Air Force showed the progress made in supplying and using electrical power in aircraft over the past 30 or 40 years. In 1961 the theme of the exhibition was 'Communications' which embodied telephony, signalling and transport. This year there is no particular theme, but the main hall of the exhibition will be dominated by an illuminated backcloth – a montage of badges centred around 'Mr. Pylon' – the symbol of the ASEE exhibition – featuring supporting electrical associations and the countries of the exhibitors.

Before the opening ceremony the Duke of Edinburgh is expected to tour the exhibition.



A British Insulated Callender Cables telephone cable, just over 3 inches in diameter, was laid recently across the River Tagus at Lisbon by the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Co. Ltd., less than three months from the time they had ordered it through their consultants, Telephone and Associated Services Ltd., London.

Electrical engineering industry's record exports in 1963

ANOTHER RECORD YEAR for exports has been achieved by the electrical engineering industry, which has regularly shown an increase in each of the last ten years. In 1963, exports of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances rose by £31 million (11 per cent) to £318 million and formed 8 per cent of our total exports. Exports of some of the other goods, not classified as electrical machinery and apparatus in the Trade and Navigation Accounts, produced by the electrical and allied industries rose too, e.g. rail locomotives with electrical transmission rose from £1·5 million in 1962 to £3·7 million in 1963, after a fall of £2·2 million in 1961.

Exports of electric wires and cables accounted for nearly a quarter of the £31 million increase mentioned above; at £32 million they were £7 million (29 per cent) more than in 1962. There were specially large deliveries of submarine cable and associated equipment in the early part of the year, for the trans-Pacific Commonwealth Cable between Vancouver, Canada, Auckland, New Zealand, and Sydney, Australia. There was a £5 million increase in telecommunication apparatus, from £73 million in 1962 to £78 million in 1963 (7 per cent more). Other increases were in generators and motors, converting machinery, rectifiers and transformers and in domestic electrical appliances; (there were more domestic electrical washing machines exported). There were smaller increases in exports of switchgear, starting and controlling gear, etc. and in electrical measuring, checking, analysing and automatically controlling instruments and apparatus.

Exports of some categories of goods declined, or if they increased did not recover ground lost previously. Exports of domestic electrical refrigerators fell from £6·1 million in 1962 to £5·2 million in 1963. Exports of generating sets, generators and motors, although they rose from £34·1 million in 1962 to £35·4 million in 1963 did not reach the 1958 level of £37·4 million.

Exports of electrical machinery apparatus and appliances to Commonwealth countries increased by £12 million in 1963 and accounted for 41 per cent of the total of the goods exported, the same proportion as in 1962. Exports to New Zealand, Canada and Hong Kong increased by £8 million, and exports to India rose from £13 million in 1962 to £19 million in 1963; there were increases in nearly all types of electrical products. Australia continued to be our largest single market, although exports to that country declined by over £2 million, the reduction being mainly in telecommunication apparatus. Exports to the Irish Republic rose by £1·6 million, half of which was in domestic electrical equipment, the rest being spread over most groups.

South Africa was the largest Non-Commonwealth market for electrical machinery etc. in 1963. There was an increase of £4·9 million from £18 million in 1962 to £22·9 million; all categories of electrical goods rose, the increase in telecommunications apparatus being the largest (£1·8 million). Exports to the United States also increased; they had fallen by £1·3 million in 1961 and rather more than regained this lost ground in 1962. In 1963 at £14·9 million they were £2·2 million more than the previous year.

Exports to France showed a further increase (£2·9 million) and exports to each of the rest of the Common Market Countries rose slightly. Exports to Sweden at £10·9 million were £1·7 million more than in 1962. Exports to the rest of the world rose too.

Electric cranes for Canada

In the face of world competition, Stothert and Pitt Ltd. have obtained an order for two 15-ton electric cranes with hydraulically operated jibs for installation on a floating dock to be built in Canada by Canadian-Vickers, and one 15-ton travelling electric rope luffing crane for Montreal.

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United Kingdom exports of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances*

£ million

	1962	1963
Australia	25·9	23·7
India	13·0	19·0
New Zealand	12·8	13·9
Canada	12·7	15·9
Hong Kong	6·8	10·6
Other Commonwealth countries	47·5	47·4
Irish Republic	8·1	9·7
Republic of South Africa	18·0	22·9
Western Germany	11·6	11·9
France	8·3	11·2
Netherlands	12·3	12·5
Italy	8·0	8·2
Belgium	3·9	4·7
Sweden	9·2	10·9
United States	12·7	14·9
All other foreign countries	76·0	80·7
Total all countries	286·9	318·1

*Division 72 of Section 7 of the Trade and Navigation Accounts.

United Kingdom exports of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances

£ million

	1962	1963
Generators, generating sets and motors	34·1	35·4
Transformers for lighting, heating and power (including coils)	8·7	8·9
Switchgear, starting and controlling gear	21·8	23·7
Electric cables, wires strips and strands, insulated	24·7	31·7
Telecommunication apparatus	73·2	78·2
Domestic electrical refrigerators	6·1	5·2
Domestic electrical washing machines, complete	9·4	11·3
Vacuum cleaners and parts	4·3	4·9
Domestic heating and cooking apparatus and parts	4·6	4·6
Thermionic, cold cathode valves and tubes	10·7	10·2
Scientific electrical instruments (excluding telegraph and telephonic)	8·8	8·4

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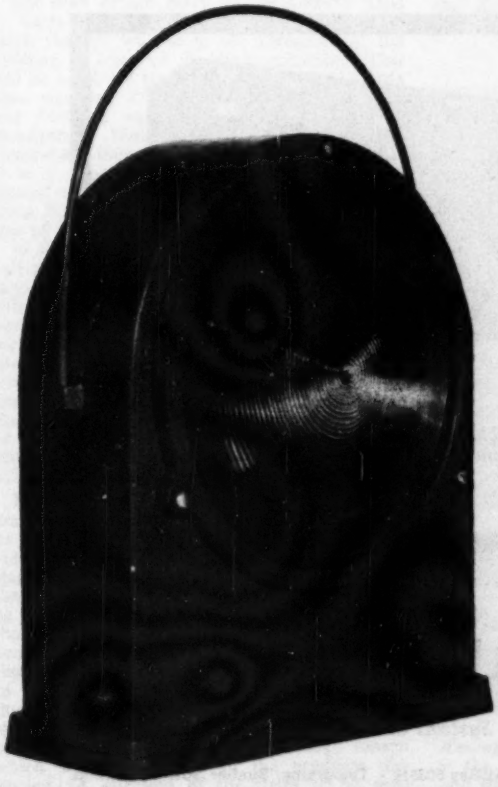
The services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice of Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.



Go modern . . . with the FLARELIGHT Danger Lamp! Powered by just two throw away dry batteries, the FLARELIGHT is always ready to be taken anywhere, anytime, to flash out a compelling and insistent warning of danger, wherever it exists. For super plus protection, the FLARELIGHT merits your choice for it is truly the brightest, safest and most trouble free danger lamp in the World!

★ **AUTOMATIC** *switches on and off at dusk and dawn*

★ **HIGH INTENSITY** *can be seen for more than a mile*

★ **MAINTENANCE FREE** *operates for 9 months without attention*

★ **TRANSISTORISED** *for peak performance and reliability*

★ **DUAL PURPOSE** *can be used as a Flashing Beacon or for Continuous Beam*

THE MOFLASH CO. LTD.

72-73 WARSTONE LANE, BIRMINGHAM 18

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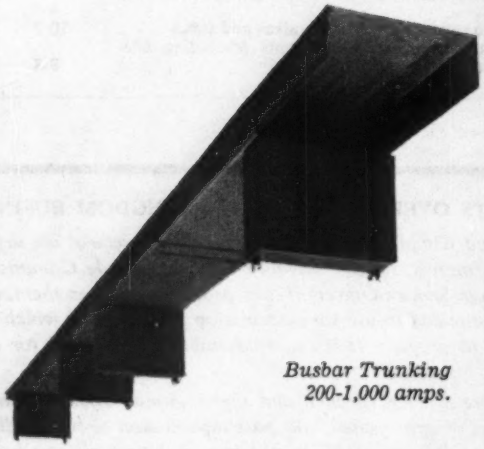
OFFICIAL SUPPLIERS TO

- ATOMIC ENERGY
- ADMIRALTY
- PUBLIC UTILITIES
- DEFENCE MINISTRIES

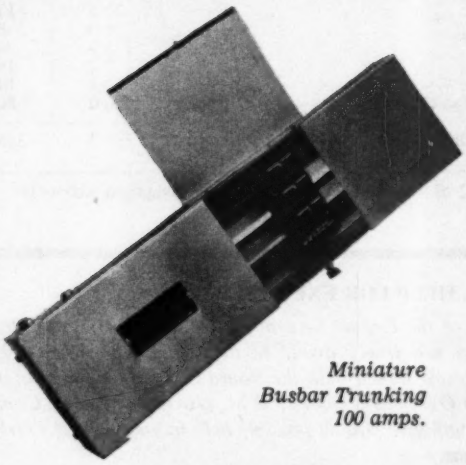
A COMPLETE RANGE...

...of electrical equipment manufactured by Ottermill Switchgear Ltd., whose products have found world-wide recognition.

See us on stand H.11., A.S.E.E. Exhibition

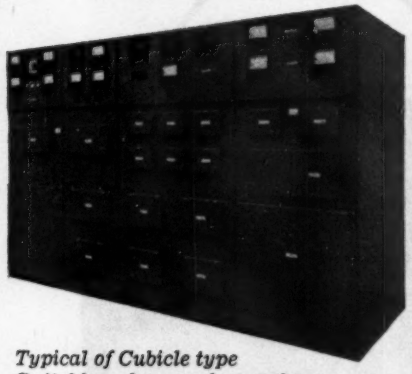


Busbar Trunking 200-1,000 amps.



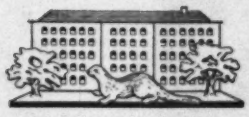
Miniature Busbar Trunking 100 amps.

Typical Industrial Switchboard, all units available separately or assembled to individual specification.



Typical of Cubicle type Switchboards manufactured to specific requirements.

OTTERMILL SWITCHGEAR LIMITED



manufacturers of:- Cubicle & Industrial Switchboards, Oil Circuit Breakers, Fused Switches, Busbar Trunking Systems etc.

166 VICTORIA STREET LONDON S.W.1 · Telephone: ABBey 5035/6 · Telegrams: Busbar Sowest London
Works: Ottery St. Mary, Devon · Telephone: Ottery St. Mary 500 · Telegrams: Busbar, Ottery St. Mary

LBP 3499

65,000 products in nearly £10 million display

THE world's specialized electrical products on view. Some 65,000 different items, together valued at approximately £10 million, showing the progress, development, and the result of research of not only hundreds of British firms, but also from abroad, will be displayed at the exhibition.

This seems a formidable number of exhibits for any visitor to view. Indeed it is not expected that any one person will see them all. To facilitate matters for those who have but a short time at the exhibition and who have interest in just one, two, or three items, the organizers this years have presented in the Warwick Hall of Earls Court a technical self-service publicity display.

Manufacturers and exhibitors have been invited to display their technical publicity on tables in the hall, so that a visitor can first go there, study the brochures on a particular piece of equipment, and go straight to the appropriate stand and see the product for himself and obtain any additional information.

But even before entry to the massive halls of Earls Court is made, the first exhibit to catch the eye will be in the forecourt of the building in front of the main entrance. This will be a 400 kV transformer by Fuller Electric Ltd., weighing 77 tons, standing 34 feet high and forming part of a 400/132 kV auto-transformer. With its housing constructed of aluminium, thus saving 37 per cent in weight, it is a prototype for the supergrid scheme carried out by the Central Electricity Generating Board of Great Britain. This exhibit is one of the largest in the exhibition.

In the foyer within the entrance hall, visitors will at once sense a warm welcome to this the largest show presented by the ASEE. There will be special lighting and decor, which has been planned by the organizers in conjunction with Falks Ltd. Centred in the foyer is a specially built and designed overseas reception room where visitors will be received, presented with a catalogue and invitation to the Overseas Club, and offered the services of interpreters, guides and engineers. Telephones, telex cables and typewriting facilities will be available also.

It is possible that many people have deliberated as to why it was decided to stage such an exhibition biennially. The answer is provided by the organizers. The advantages of staging the exhibition every second year are that a much clearer picture of progress can be presented over the longer period of time; that new developments can more easily be brought to the point when the exhibition is justified; and that the longer interval tends to encourage firms to aim to show new products instead of being compelled to continue showing existing lines because something must be put on the stands.' A valid enough reason which will be reflected in the products displayed. (A selection of the items to be seen is listed on pages 14-23).

As has been the custom in previous exhibitions, the organizers are again presenting awards for the best that is new in the show. Here, in this section, too, another new record is being created by the number of application forms demanded for the competition for the coveted Industrial and Domestic Awards. Two silver plaques are awarded for the best piece of equipment in the industrial and domestic fields exhibited in the exhibition, and developed and marketed since 1962. The awards are made on the basis of (a) originality, (b) design and construction, (c) standard of workmanship, (d) labour saving attributes, and (e) ease of operation and maintenance. These entries are a clear indication of the progressive outlook of the electrical industry, and of its planning for the expansion in the use of electrical energy both in industry and in the home.

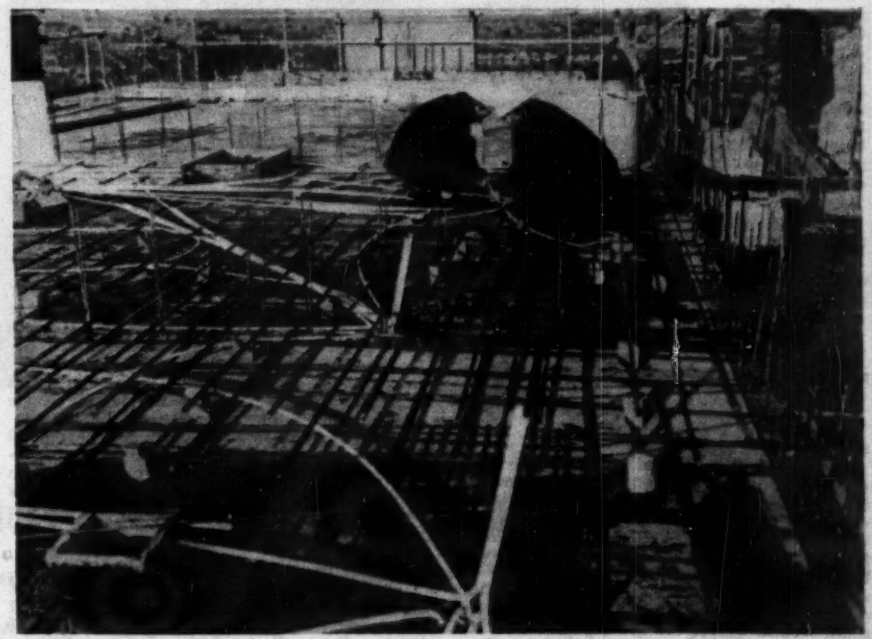
The show is not without its educational and careers section. This section is the only non-commercial side of the exhibition, and this is grouped in the 'cross-over' balcony beneath the illuminated backcloth centre-piece. Even this section, representing many organizations and associations—the General Post Office, Electrical Associations, Armed Services—contributing to the everyday life and future of the electrical industry has been expanded. Newcomers who will add their contribution to this feature for the first time include the Electricity Council, the British Electrical Approvals Board for Domestic Appliances, some technical colleges, the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, the Electrical Association for Women, and the National Inspection Council for Electrical Installation Contracting.

It can be said that the 1964 exhibition will highlight the achievements of half a century. For it was in 1914 that the Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers was formed in Britain. This is an unusual organization. It has members organized in branches all over the United Kingdom with centres in many parts of the world. It has also been known for the way it has fostered technical and edu-

Equipment exports

The Metal Industries Ltd. Group despatched in one week £15,500 worth of equipment to Italy, Australia, India, Switzerland, South Africa and Belgium.

To Italy went ten oscilloscope engine testers, four test benches and a dynamometer; the Australian consignment consisted of 12 engine testers, two test benches, 24 fast chargers, three distributor testers and a quantity of electrical service tools. Destined for India were 30 battery charges and the Swiss order was for a test bench and service tools. To South Africa went eight engine testers and portable testing instruments, while the Belgium order covered ten scopemasters in Fina colours.



Amongst the wide range of plastic conduit and fittings being displayed by Ega Electric Limited is the high impact light gauge plastic conduit. This reduces labour costs by over 50 per cent and will stand up to building site conditions. The photograph shows Egatube high impact light gauge being used in multi-storey flat construction.

Indian contract for testing machines

An order, valued at £3,000 has been despatched by Electronic and Mechanical Engineering Co. to the Hindustani Aircraft Corporation, Bangalore, comprising an initial installation of creep testing machines for operation at elevated temperatures and will form the basis of equipment for a new laboratory which will initially be doing acceptance tests on turbine blade materials.

cational progress in the electrical industry. Yet another record is achieved—the Golden Jubilee of the Association coincides with the first biennial exhibition, and the first international show since it was first started fourteen years ago.

The display will cover every aspect of generation, distribution and utilization of electrical energy, and those who attend the exhibition can be assured that no matter where their interest lies, a complete range of suitable equipment will be seen in the halls of the exhibition building. To refer to the show as a world window for Britain's electrical industry is no exaggeration.

Although one of the exhibits standing in the forecourt of Earls Court fittingly provides an introduction to the exhibition, other heavy exhibits appear on various stands inside the building. On the stand of Laurence, Scott and Electromotors Ltd., is an N.S. variable speed A.C. motor 685/190 h.p., 1650/920 r.p.m. 3.3 kV closed air circuit type with air/air heat exchanger. This is one of a number to drive primary air fans at Ferrybridge power station. This is not the largest type which the firm manufacture. Among many other heavy exhibits are the following British contributions: a 33 kV 1,000 MVA metal clad single busbar indoor switch pillar with integral earthing feature by Crompton Parkinson Ltd., one phase of a three phase type SF6 gas blast circuit breaker for 275 kV systems by G.E.C. (Engineering) Ltd., a type H.D. 12 on-load tap changing equipment for use on 400 kV power transformers by Ferranti Ltd., diesel generating equipment and special alternators by Auto Diesels Ltd., and a high vacuum insulating oil filter, type HVN500, designed to provide an exceptionally high degree of freedom from moisture and dissolved gases by Streamline Filters Ltd.

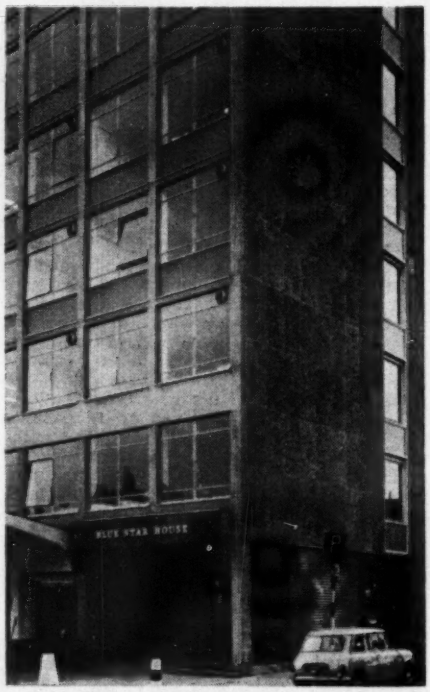
However, exhibitors will obviously have to rely on pictorial presentations to show their larger products. Various important developments have been taking place not only in nuclear power but also in the more conventional fields.

A tremendous amount of change has been brought about in our civilization by the electrical industry in the last fifty years, and many of these changes will be brought to mind by the exhibits at this exhibition. A future without electricity is inconceivable, and yet it is difficult to conceive what changes electricity will bring us in the next fifty years. Through the availability of electricity new materials have come into use. Aluminium—the metal used in the 'housing' of the forecourt exhibit—cannot be made on a commercial scale without electricity. Plastics are produced and formed by it. A large part of the chemical industry is based on electrical power. A revolution has been achieved in office and accounting equipment. In medicine, electricity has produced instruments for diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation. How much does research depend on electrical instruments. The amount of electric power available to the worker in the factory is a standard by which productivity can be judged

The greatest changes, perhaps, have come in the electricity industry itself. Just about ten years ago for every ten megawatts of output capacity 28 men were needed in the power stations. Today the number has been reduced to 15. Distribution of current through Britain's Grid—the largest integrated system of its kind in the world—was originally carried out at 132 kilovolts in 1934. In 1953 this was raised to 275 kilovolts when the super-grid was inaugurated. The stage has now been reached with 400 kilovolts, and plans are complete for raising parts of the super-grid to 700 kilovolts.

In addition to the tremendous range of technical equipment for industry, there is a display of what Britain offers the world in the field of domestic equipment. Cookers, the range in these appliances is enormous, and it would not be possible to feature every available type and model in such an exhibition. However, the newest and what is claimed to be the best will be featured. Heating appliances and components, some of which will be shown for the first time, will be featured prominently, and many of the heaters will be the type suitable for operation on any 'off-peak' tariff. Some exhibitors will be displaying teamakers and kettle elements, hair dryers, bedwarmers, clocks and watches, transistor battery clocks, bathroom heaters and towel rails, and built-in kitchen units; there are also tape-recorders on show.

The 1964 Electrical Engineers Exhibition will certainly be the venue for the world's electrical engineers, for here in one building they will be able to see and compare for the first time all new developments in both the industrial and domestic field.



A 9 inch Vent-Axia window model in ivory finish, installed in general offices.

Evershed instrumentation for Kuwait

An order for Evershed & Vignoles Ltd., for dionic water-purity testing instruments, valued at over £10,000, has been received. It is to form part of the instrumentation required by the Kuwait Ministry of Electricity and Water for the Um-Al-Aish and Rawdatain field expansion scheme. This is the largest single overseas order for this type of dionic conductivity equipment, and includes nearly 50 conductivity cells and power units plus associated items. The cells will be used mainly to monitor the purity of well water and will be calibated from 0 to 5,000 micromhos per c.c.

Controls for Yugoslavia

Brookhurst Igranic Ltd. (MI Group) is to supply the Wellman Smith Owen Engineering Corporation Ltd., of London and Darlaston, with two sets of electrical controls for two Wellman 20-ton soaking pit charging cranes for the new integrated iron and steel works being built at Skopje, Yugoslavia. Each set will include, in addition to 39in. lifting magnets, open type panels, desk masters and shunt wound brakes for 200 h.p. hoist, 50 h.p. cross traverse, 35 h.p. grip, 10 h.p. auxiliary hoist, 15 h.p. slew and 4 x 35 h.p. long travel motions.

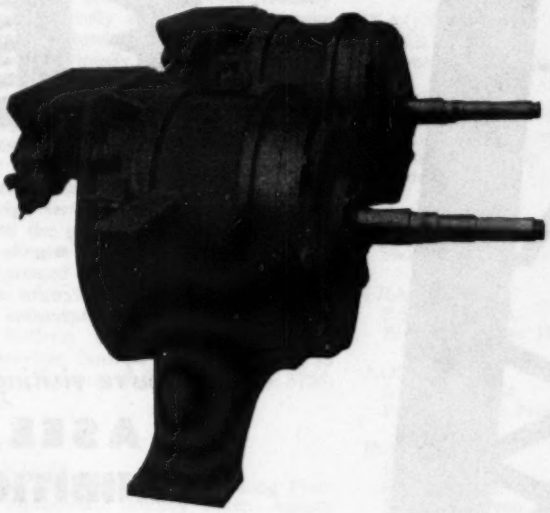
Simulator for Eurocontrol

The European organization for the safety of air traffic, Eurocontrol, has awarded a contract for an air traffic control simulator to CSF, of France, Decca Radar Ltd., of Great Britain, and Telefunken AG, of Germany, who tendered jointly for this project.

Inspecting one of the fuses on a Statter VA air fuse oil switch suitable for use on outdoor distribution systems with a fault level of up to 250 mVA. at 6·6 and 11 kV.

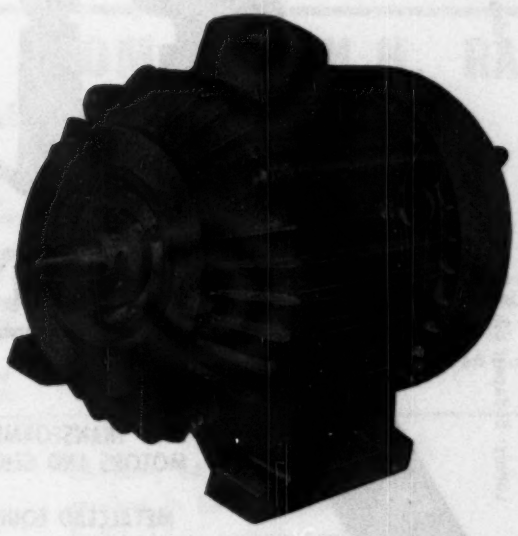
Are you looking for a Firm specialising in the Design and Construction of those odd few Non-Standard Motors?

"TAILOR MADE" TO YOUR SPECIFICATION



There is no substitute for experience, so why not take advantage of our 'know how' acquired over many years in the design and manufacture of special rotating machinery

We also undertake repairs and rewinds of motors of foreign manufacture



WRIGHT ELECTRIC MOTORS (HALIFAX) LTD.

MANUFACTURING ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

ESTABLISHED 1900

CENTURY WORKS
PELLON LANE
HALIFAX, ENGLAND
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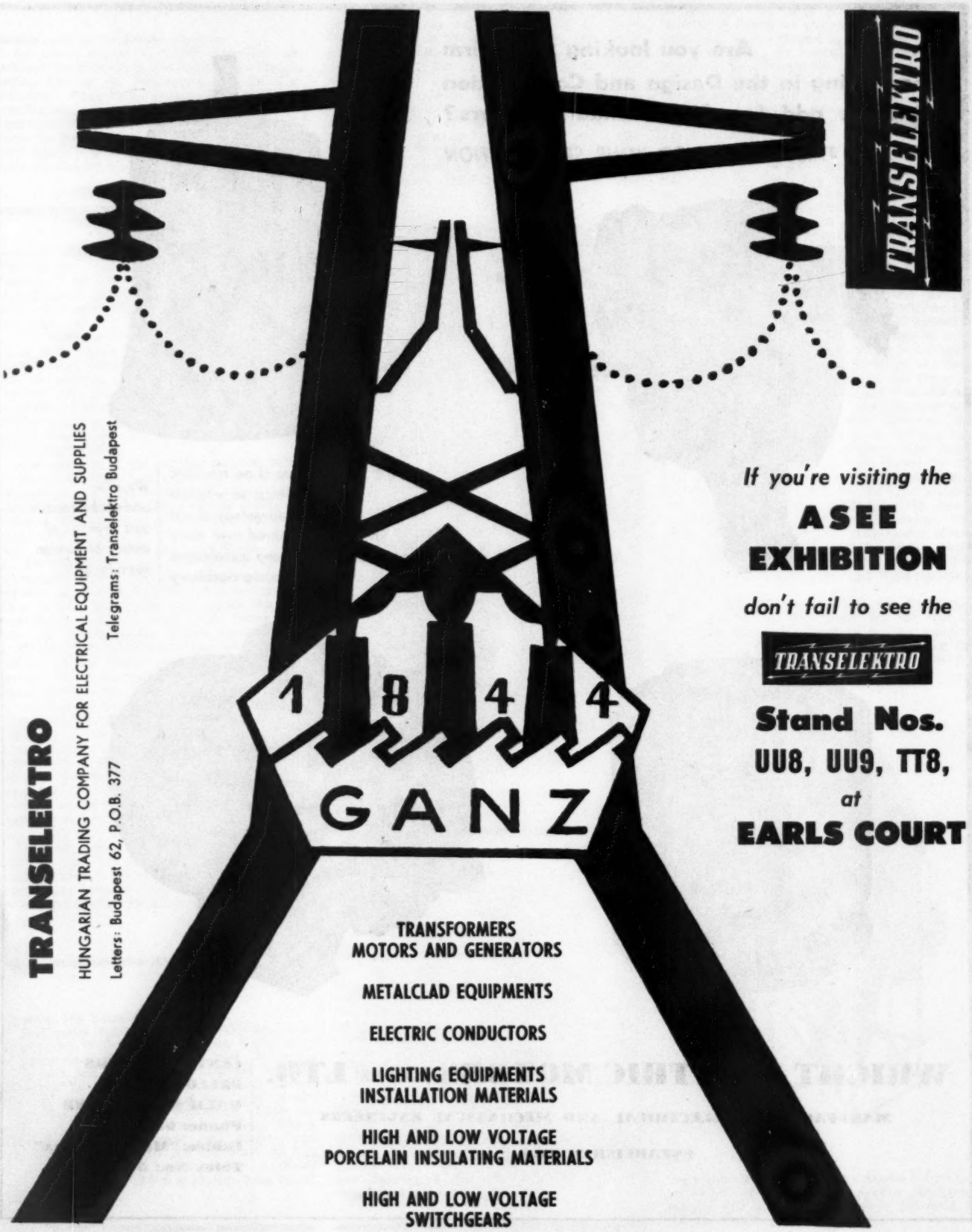
Cables: "Motor, Halifax"
Telex No.: 51101



TRANSELEKTRO
HUNGARIAN TRADING COMPANY FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
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PORCELAIN INSULATING MATERIALS

HIGH AND LOW VOLTAGE
SWITCHGEARS

If you're visiting the

ASEE EXHIBITION

don't fail to see the

TRANSELEKTRO

Stand Nos. UU8, UU9, TT8,

at

EARLS COURT

Export openings for th electrical industry

The immediate export openings for electrical manufacturers outlined are a few examples of many which are published regularly in the Export Service Bulletin **which is issued daily from Monday to Friday. The daily edition includes some of the factual leads to overseas business which have previously appeared as part of the economic reports in the Weekly Supplement. A new series of streamlined market commodity reports is also published intermittently in the daily edition. A new quarterly world economic review containing a summary from the Trade Commissioner and Foreign Service commercial posts overseas about the general economic and commercial climate in their countries, each report expressed in about 200/250 words, is issued to subscribers additionally. Particulars and subscription forms for the** Export Service Bulletin **can be obtained from Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433).**

PORTUGAL
E.S.B./3074/64.
Pasteurization Plant, Food Processing Plant and Equipment, Bottling Plant. Agency inquiry.

GERMANY
E.S.B./3828/64.
Numeric Control Gear for Machine Tools. Agency inquiry.

SWITZERLAND
E.S.B./3695/64.
Automatic Control Equipment. Agency inquiry.

TURKEY
E.S.B./3485/64.
Power Station Equipment. Tender.

IRAQ
E.S.B./1624/64.
Transformer. Tender.

SOUTH AFRICA
E.S.B./3073/64.
Electric Lighting Plants. Tender.
Audio Frequency Remote Control Equipment. Tender.

INDIA
E.S.B./3737/64.
Switchgear. Tender.

FRANCE
E.S.B./4065/64.
Electric Storage Heaters. Agency inquiry.

AUSTRALIA
E.S.B./3725/64.
Power Station Project. Tender.

INDIA
E.S.B./4263/64.
Electric Fans. Tender.
Industrial Type Fuse Switch and Distribution Boards. Tender. E.S.B./4297/64.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
E.S.B./4257/64.
Electric Equipment. Tender.
Transformers. Tender. E.S.B./4247/64.

ETHIOPIA
E.S.B./3744/64.
Hydro-Electric Power Plant Equipment. Tender.

ISRAEL
Export Opportunity.
Electrical Catering Equipment, including Cookers, Dishwashers and Fish Fryers.
Domestic Electrical Equipment, including Air Conditioners, Vacuum Cleaners, Steam Irons and Heaters.

AUSTRIA
E.S.B./37814/63.
Export Opportunity.
Electric Domestic Appliances, Water Jugs, Tea Kettles with built-in immersion Heaters.

SAUDI ARABIA
E.S.B./1027/64.
Export Opportunity – Agency.
Electric Washing Machines (Wringer Type).
Domestic Refrigerators.

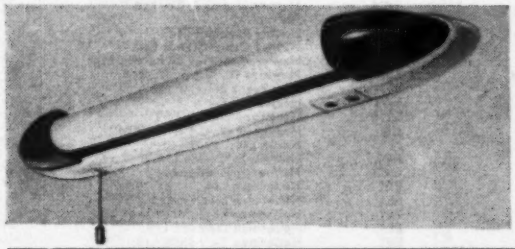
NEW ZEALAND
E.S.B./747/64.
Switchyard Equipment. Tender.

CANADA
E.S.B./4336/64.
Export Opportunity/Agency.
Electrically operated Window Mounting Fans, Auxiliary Electric Heating Units, Infra-Red Cooking Equipment.

TWO PROFIT-WINNERS FROM THE H.H. RANGE

THE AMAZINGLY CHEAP

Shave in bed!



★ *Ideal for over-the-bed lighting*
★ *Needs only 2 screws to fit*
★ *It's easier with the cord-operated Striplight*

STRIPLITE

the new all-insulated wall fitting

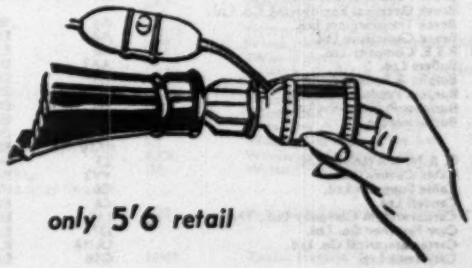
Complete with Opal 60 watt lamp and pull switch, with razor socket which takes the 5 amp 2-pin English plug, 6 amp 2-pin Continental plug and American flat plug.
Only 19/6 plus 3/2 P.T.
Without shaver socket but complete with Opal 60 watt and pull switch 17/6 plus 2/10 P.T.

THE **BOTTLELITE** ADAPTOR

Individually boxed and six packed in an attractive display carton. Available in bayonet cap or Edison Screw Lampholder. Fits most wine, spirit and liqueur bottles.

TORPEDO SWITCHES
Available in pastel shades. Packed in cartons of one dozen.

So easy to fix...
pushes in like a cork...
bulbholder, switch and flex



only 5/6 retail

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LIST OF EXHIBITORS

A

H15 Aberdare Cables Ltd.
H15 Aberdare Engineering Ltd.
E11 AC-Delco Division of General Motors Ltd.
KK4 A.C.E.C.
KK4 A.C.E.C. Enterprises Ltd.
KK11 A.C. Industries Ltd.
A1 Addison-Wesley
J14 A.E.I. (Manchester) Ltd.
K12 A.E.I. (Rugby) Ltd.
L7 A.E.I. (Woolwich) Ltd.
K11 A.E.I. Lamp & Lighting Co. Ltd.
D6 Aerialite Ltd.
F16 Agro Electrical Co. Ltd.
GG2 Aircraft-Marine Products (G.B.) Ltd.
MM8 Albright (Engineers) Ltd.
BB12 Alfa-Laval Co. Ltd.
N2 Allen West & Co. Ltd.
K24 Allied Insulators Ltd.
F9 Alorite Ltd.
UU5 Aluminium Wire & Cable Co. Ltd.
RR10 Appliance Components Ltd.
RR6 Arcolectric Switches Ltd.
A1 Arnold (Edward)
E5 Arrow Electric Switches Ltd.
BB10 & DD9 ASEA (Great Britain) Ltd.
L3 ASEA Svetsmaskiner A.B.
F4 Ashley Accessories Ltd.
FF12 Asquith Electrics (Colne) Ltd.
C6 Associated Automation Ltd.
AA9 Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers
F4 Astral Switchgear Ltd.
L3 Ateliers De Secheron S.A., Des
L8 Atlas Lighting Ltd.
CC8 Aumann (W.) K.G.
UU6 Austin Motor Co. Ltd., The
DD4 Austinlite Ltd.
TT4 Auto Diesels Ltd.
TT10 Automation Ltd.
FF10 Avery Adhesive Products
N6 Avo Ltd.

B

TT7 B & R Relays Ltd.
A11 Backer Electric Co. Ltd.
B6 Bakelite Ltd.
J20 Baldwin (H. J.) & Co. Ltd.
BB5 Baldwin & Francis Ltd.
EE3 Bassani
BB6/7 Bastat Electrical Equipment Ltd.
EE11 Baur (Messrs.)
RR12 Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss Ltd.
CC15 Belling & Lee Ltd.
CC9 Beha Fabrikker A/s
D2 Belmos Co. Ltd., The
K13 Benjamin Electric Ltd., The
H1 Benn Brothers Ltd. ('Domestic Electrical Appliances')
VV3 Bernardt & Schulte
N8 Bertram Thomas (Engineers) Ltd.
NN5 Besper Electrics Ltd.
E8 BICC-Burndy Ltd.
C5 Bill Switchgear Ltd.
HH9 Birkbys Ltd.
H19 B.K.B. Electric Motors Ltd.
A1 Blackie
M8 Blackwell (F. C.) & Co. Ltd.
A1 Blackwell Scientific
EE10 Blume & Redecker GmbH
LL5 Board of Trade (Export Publicity)
TT10 Boesch Manufacturing Division of The Waltham Precision Instrument Company Inc.
H16 Bolton (Thomas) & Sons Ltd.
UU3 Bonnella (D. H.) & Son Ltd.
DD1 Bowthorpe Electric Co. Ltd.
FF4 Brauer (F.) Ltd.
JJ3 Bray (E. N.) Ltd.
K7 Bray (Geo.) & Co. Ltd.
M2 British Electric Resistance Co. Ltd., The
AA16 British Electrical Approvals Board for Domestic Appliances
B5 British Electrical Development Association
F11 British Electrical Repairs Ltd.
J15 British Electrical Transformer Co. Ltd.
E8 British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.
F9 British Klockner Switchgear Ltd.
M2 British Power Transformer Co. Ltd.
WW1 British Resistor Co. Ltd., The
AA5 British Standards Institution
F9 Britmac Electrical Co. Ltd.
M12 Brook Motors Ltd.
N6 Brookhirst Igranic Ltd.
J13 Browning's Electric Co. Ltd.
D2 Bruce Peebles & Co. Ltd.
C4 Brush Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd.
M9 Bryce Transformers Ltd.
M9 Bryce Capacitors Ltd.
KK5/6 & LL8 B.S.E. Company Ltd.
K24 Bullers Ltd.
H19 Bulpitt & Sons Ltd.
A8 Burgess Products Co. Ltd.
A9 Business Publications Ltd.
A1 Butterworths

C

EE2 C. & N. (Electrical) Ltd.
HH10 Cable Covers Ltd.
SS12 Cable Supports Ltd.
BB3 Candell Ltd.
WW1 Carborundum Company Ltd., The
CC5 Carr Fastener Co. Ltd.
UU7 Carter Electrical Co. Ltd.
CC2 Catylators Ltd.
MM3 Chalmers (Andrew) & Mitchell Ltd.
A1 Chambers
A1 Chapman & Hall
GG7 Chatwins Ltd.
E9 Chilton Electric Products Ltd.
E9 Chilton-Solenoid (U.K.) Ltd.
TT3 Ching (Richard) & Son Ltd.
F15 Chloride Batteries Ltd.
NN8 Churchouse (C.M.) Ltd.
F14 CIBA (A.R.L.) Ltd.
DD11 Circulume Ltd.
AA14 City & Guilds of London Institute
J23 Clang Ltd.
J4 Clare Instrument Co.
J25 Clarke (H.) & Co. (Manchester) Ltd.
QQ5 C.M.P. Glands Ltd.
CC8 Cole (R. H.) Electronics Ltd.
GG5 Comoy (H.) & Co. Ltd.
N7 Conductrol Ltd.
HH6 Connollys (Blackley) Ltd.
K19 Contactum Ltd.
LL11 Continental Machinery Service Ltd.
SS7 Control Instruments Ltd.
CC16 Controlled Heating Units (London) Ltd.
BB6/7 Conz Elektricitäts GmbH.
KK7 Cook & Ellington Ltd. (Electrical Engineers)
L10 Copper Development Association
CC7 Coretube Ltd.
FF11 Cotto (Scunthorpe) Ltd.
M10 Courtney, Pope (Electrical) Ltd.
F10 Crabtree (J. A.) & Co. Ltd.
SS6 Crater Controls Ltd.
AA18 Crawley College of Further Education
C7 Cressall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
DD7 Critchley Bros. Ltd.
J15 Crompton Parkinson Ltd.
D8 Crossland (R. & A. G.) Ltd.
SS10 Crouzet (England) Ltd.
EE11 Croydon Precision Instrument Co.

D

KK1 Dage (G. B.) Ltd.
HH2 Dale Electric (Yorkshire) Ltd.
HH4 Dane Electrical Controls Ltd.
RR4 Danfoss A/S
RR4 Danfoss (London) Ltd.
H6 Davis Sheet Metal Engineering Co. Ltd.
F3 Delta Controls Ltd.
SS9 Delway Products Ltd.
CC9 Denham & Morley Ltd.
J1 Dennis (G. P.) Ltd.
JJ8 Dexion Ltd.
RR11 Dielektra A.G.
N2 Digital Engineering Co. Ltd., The
J8 Dimplex Ltd.
H1 'Domestic Electrical Appliances' (Benn Brothers Ltd).
E4 Donovan Electrical Co. Ltd., The
F9 Dorman & Smith Ltd.
RR5 Doulton Industrial Porcelains Ltd.
M5 D. P. Battery Co. Ltd., The
D6 D.R. Illuminations Ltd.
C2 Dreefs (E.) GmbH.
K16 Driescher (Fritz) Spezialfabrik Für Elektrizitätsbedarf
N7 D. & M. Druker Ltd.
CC15 Drunkel G.m.b.H. (Otto)
F9 D.S. Plugs Ltd.
L2 Du Pont Co. (U.K.) Ltd.
K18 Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925) Ltd.
SS11 Ducal Appliances
BB13 Dr. E. Dürrwachter-Doduco K.G.
NN1 Dyson & Co. Enfield (1919) Ltd.

E

L14 Eberle & Co.
G10 E.C.C. (Moulded Breakers) Ltd.
G15 E.F. Electric Ltd.
L14 Efen (Otto Frees)
D1 Ega Electric Ltd.
F5 Ekco Electronics Ltd.
F6 Ekco-Ensign Electric Ltd.
F5 Ekco Heating & Electrical Ltd.
CC6 ELAN-Schaltelemente, Kurt Maecker GmbH.
M15 Electramic Ltd.
K24 Electric and Ordnance Accessories Co. Ltd.
G10 Electric Construction Co. Ltd., The
J11 Electrical Apparatus Co. Ltd., The
AA1 Electrical Association for Women, The
AA10 Electrical Industries Benevolent Association
L15 Electrical Remote Control Co. Ltd.
B4 Electrical Research Association, The
A7 'Electrical Review' (Iliffe Electrical Publications Ltd).
A4 'Electrical Times' (Electrical Times Ltd., The)
AA4 Electrical Trades Union
A6 Electrical Wholesalers Federation
AA3 Electricity Council
H4 Electrodynamic & Hewitt Electronics Ltd.
N1 Electro-Automat Ltd.
H4 Electro Dynamic Construction Co. Ltd.
K23 Electro Mechanical Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
L14 Electro Röhren Ges.
LL10 Electro Specials Ltd.
L3 Elektrim A1 Factory
VV2 Elektrisola, Dr. Gerd Schildbach
C6 Elliott-Automation Ltd.
C6 Elliott Brothers (London) Ltd.
L15 Elremco Sales Ltd.
J27 E.M.B. Co. Ltd.
UU16 E.M.F. Electric Ltd.
G18 E.M.S. Electrical Products Ltd.
H14 Enfield Rolling Mills Ltd.
H14 Enfield-Standard Power Cables Ltd.
J19 Engel & Gibbs Ltd.
UU17 Engelhard Industries Ltd.
RR11 Engineering & Dielectric Products Ltd.
AA6 Engineering Industries Group Apprenticeship (E.I.G.A.)
H9 English Clock Systems
M11 & UU19 English Electric Co. Ltd., The
A1 English Universities Press
L15 Equipment & Services Ltd.
FF5 Erma Ltd.
A10 Erskine, Heap & Co. Ltd.
VV14 Ether Ltd.
TT10 Eubanks Engineering Company
D2 Everett Edgcumbe & Co. Ltd.
K3 Evershed & Vignoles Ltd.
C7 Expanded Metal Co., The
DD14 Expert Industrial Controls Ltd.

F

H12 Falks Ltd.
AA12 Faraday House Engineering College
FF7 Fawcett Preston & Co. Ltd.
RR5 Ferguson (J. R.) (Electrical Engineers) Ltd.
C3 Ferranti Ltd.
FF2 Fibreglass Ltd.
CC15 Filtron Inc.
E1 Fitzgibbon & Murray Ltd.
M13 Floform Parts Ltd.
QQ3 Fluorel Ltd.
MM11 Formica Ltd.
E7 Foster Transformers Ltd.
G16 Fractional H.P. Motors Ltd.
L14 Frako
JJ11 French (Thomas) & Sons Ltd.
J10 Friedland (V. & E.) Ltd.
BB2 Frost (H.) & Co. Ltd.
PP4 F. T. Products Ltd.
LL6 Fuba Antennenwerke-Hans Kolbe & Co.
CC8 Fuchs (Arno L.)
L3 Fuller Electric Ltd.

G

TT10 Gardner Denver Company
VV3 G.E. Electronics (London) Ltd.
F7 General Electric Co. Ltd., The
F7 General Electric Co. (Domestic Equipment) Ltd., The
F8 General Electric Co. (Engineering) Ltd., The
F7 General Electric Co. (Industrial Heating) Ltd., The
A5 Gent & Co. Ltd.
TT1 Glover (W. T.) & Co. Ltd.
JJ6 G.P.O. London Telecommunications Region (Telex Service)
FF13 Greenwood Airvac Conduits Ltd.
VV3 Gruner (W.) K.G.
FF9 Gudebrod Bros. Silk Co. Inc.
G13 Gulf Oil (Great Britain) Ltd.
FF10 Gusag of Switzerland

H

N8 Hackbridge & Hewittic Electric Co. Ltd.
M9 Hackbridge Cable Co. Ltd.
E6 Hackney (A.G.)
L14 Hahn Magnet
BB13 Harding (J. M.)
CC2 Harmer & Simmons Ltd.
DD6 Harper (John) & Co. Ltd.
A1 Harrap
KK11 Harvey Hubbell Ltd.
LL9 Hawke Cable Glands Ltd.
HH5 Hawker-Siddeley Dynamics Ltd.
L12 Hawkins (L. G.) & Co. Ltd.
E2 Heatovent Electric Ltd.
M15 Heatrae Ltd.
SS14 Heatstore Ltd.
J22 Heayberd (F. C.) & Co. Ltd.
J7 Hedin Ltd.
RR2 Heenan & Froude Ltd.
CC8 Heffner & Krullmann
EE1 Hellerman Ltd.
EE1 Hellerman Electric Ltd.
EE1 Hellerman Equipment Ltd.
EE1 Hellerman Deutsch Ltd.
EE1 Hellerman Terminals Ltd.
KK8 Hendrey Relays Ltd.
MM2 Hengstler (J.) Co. (Great Britain) Ltd.
GG3 Hepworth Electrical Developments Ltd.
GG3 Hepworth Iron Co. Ltd., The
GG3 Hepworth-Polva Plastics Ltd.
CC11 H. H. Electrical (London) Ltd.
A1 Hill (Leonard)
UU7 Hillman Electric Motors Ltd.
D9 Hilmor Ltd.
HH3 Hilti (Great Britain) Ltd.
UU11 Hird-Brown Ltd.
L14 Hirschmann
K21 Hirst Electronic Ltd.
K21 Hirst (Microwave Heating) Ltd.
E1 Hi-Scale Products Corporation
G6 Holophane Ltd.
G7 Honeywell Controls Ltd.
H10 Hoover Ltd.
KK4 Horner (Maintenance) Services Ltd.
SS2 Horstmann Gear Co. Ltd., The
DD10 Hosales Ltd.
N9 Hunt (A. H.) (Capacitors) Ltd.
A1 Hutchinson (Land Books)
CC7 H.V.E. (Boilers) Ltd.
CC7 H.V.E. (Electric) Ltd.

I

A3 Illuminating Engineering Society, The
DD2 Imhof (Alfred) Ltd.
CC2 Ingram & Glass Ltd.

AA7	Institution of Electrical Engineers, The
SS3	Insuloid A.G.
SS3	Insuloid GmbH.
SS3	Insuloid Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
NN4	Investa-Export
L11	IOCO Ltd.
L3	IS-TE OY
J2	Isopad Ltd.

J

L14	Jantz
CC12	J.D. Electronics (Birmingham) Ltd.
F2	Jeary Electrical Co. Ltd., The
NN6	J.M.P. (Engineering) Ltd.
K15	Johnson (Rd.) & Nephew Ltd.
D5	Johnson & Phillips Ltd.
CC17	Jones (Walter) & Co. (Engineers) Ltd.

K

CC7	Kayfibre Ltd.
K17	K.D.G. Instruments Ltd.
H3	Kent Bros. Electric Wire Co. & E. H. Phillips Ltd.
UU2	Key Engineering Co. Ltd.
J21	Kilpatrick (James) & Son Ltd.
K2	Klaxon Ltd.
EE6	Klippon Electricals Ltd.
SS5	Klockner-Moeller England Ltd.
CC8	Kumag

L

E7	Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto Ltd.
FF1	Lancashire Dynamo Electronic Products Ltd.
FF1	Lancashire Dynamo Nevelin Ltd.
FF8	Landis & Gyr Ltd.
UU14	Langham Thompson (J.) Ltd.
M14	Langley London Ltd.
N4	Laurence, Scott & Electromotors Ltd.
UU15	Leroy Electric Motors Ltd.
J3	Lewden Metal Products Ltd.
K1	Light & Power Accessories Co. Ltd.
DD1	Line Equipment Ltd.
CC13	Linton & Hirst Ltd.
LL4	Lloyds Bank Ltd.
TT6	Loblite Ltd.
C6	Londex Ltd.
J12	London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths Ltd., The
L1	London Transformer Products Ltd.
JJ1	Long & Crawford Ltd.
A1	Longmans
KK11	Lord's Controls Ltd.
J21	Lounsdale Electric Ltd.
CC4	Lucy (W.) & Co. Ltd.
CC1	Lumitron Ltd.
H7	Lyon (Arthur) & Co. (Engineers) Ltd.
M1	Lyons (Claude) Ltd.
H17	Lyvia of London Ltd.

M

K6	M. & C. Switchgear Ltd.
N7	Mabuchi Shoji
A1	MacDonald
DD12	Mackie (W.) & Co. Ltd.
H2	Maclaren (Robert) & Co. Ltd.
PP2	Magicook Appliances Ltd.
G4	Magnetic & Electrical Alloys Ltd.
UU10	Magnetic Controls Ltd.
JJ5	Magnetic Devices Ltd.
H5	Major Equipment Co. Ltd.
HH7	Mann (Albert) Engineering Co. Ltd.
G17	Mantel Metalworkers Ltd.
MM5	Mapelec S.A.
DD10	Markon Engineering Co. Ltd.
VV3	Marquardt (J. & J.)
G2	Marryat & Place Ltd.
MM5	Martin & Lunel Ltd.
MM5	Martin & Lunel S.A.
B2	Martindale Electric Co. Ltd.
KK5/6 & LL8	Masino-Impex
CC3	Mawdsley's Ltd.
UU18	M.B. Metals Ltd.
F1	M.C.B. Co. (Manchester) Ltd., The
E10	McGeoch (William) & Co. (Birmingham) Ltd.
A1	McGraw-Hill
J6	Measuring Instruments (Pullin) Ltd.
E1	Mehne (J. G.) GmbH.
VV2	Meinert (Alfred M.)
MM4/6	Merlin & Gerin
A1	Methuen
G19	Metway Electrical Industries Ltd.
KK1	Mica Corporation, The
RR11	Micability Ltd.
B3	Micanite & Insulators Co. Ltd., The
CC15	Microdot Inc.
JJ7	Midhage (Jack) & Co. Ltd.
JJ7	Midhage (Jack) A/s.
TT11	Midland Bank Ltd.
MM7	Midland Dynamo Co. Ltd., The
D4	Midland Electric Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
J12	Millett Levens (Engravers) Ltd.
K14	MK Electric Ltd.
JJ10	Moflash Co. Ltd., The
QQ2	Morecambe Electrical Equipment Co. Ltd.
L5	Morganite Carbon Ltd.
L5	Morgan Components Ltd.
L5	Morganite Electroheat Ltd.
FF3	Morley's Electrical Services Ltd.
FF3	Morlite Engineering Ltd.
FF3	Morlite Signs Ltd.
K5	Morphy-Richards (Cray) Ltd.
UU15	Moteurs Leroy S.A.R.L.
G3	M.T.E. Control Gear Ltd.
MM12	Mullard Ltd.
MM9	Mycalex & T.I.M. Ltd.

N

C1	Naldet Bros. & Thompson Ltd.
AA2	National Inspection Council for Electrical Installation Contracting, The
TT10	Nationwide Engineering Services Inc.
L14	Neoflex td.
D6	Nettle Accessories Ltd.
L6	Newman Industries Ltd.
A1	Newnes
SS7	Newton Brothers (Derby) Ltd.
G5	Nife Batteries Ltd.
UU18	Nobrac Carbon Ltd.
EE11	Norma GmbH.
A1	Norstrand, Van
AA13	Northern Polytechnic, The
UU1	N.S.F. Ltd.

O

UU18	Offord (W. F. & L. W.) Ltd
A1	Oliver & Boyd
F7	Oriental Tube Co. Ltd., The
TT9	Osram (G.E.C.) Ltd.
JJ4	Otter Controls Ltd.
H11	Ottermill Switchgear Ltd.
UU12	Overhead Line Fittings Ltd.
A1	Oxford University Press

P

M6	P. & B. Engineering Co. Ltd., The
JJ9	Painton & Co. Ltd.
EE4	Parmeko Ltd.
A2	Parmiter, Hope & Sugden Ltd.
B1	Partridge, Wilson & Co. Ltd.
JJ12	Parvalux Electric Motors Ltd.
VV2	Pedoka Ltd.
C8	Peppers of Woking Ltd.
UU4	Perkins (John M.) & Smith Ltd.
K9	Permali Ltd.
HH8	Pifco Ltd.
BB4	Pinchin, Johnson & Associates Ltd.
H8	Pirelli Construction Co. Ltd.
H8	Pirelli-General Cable Works Ltd.
A1	Pitman
LL2	Plessey-U.K. Limited
M9	Plymouth Capacitors Ltd.
M4	Poles Ltd.
TT10	Possis Machine Corporation
J17	Power Centre Co. Ltd., The – T.I. Electrical Division
C8	Power Connectors Ltd.
J12	Printed Circuits Ltd.
N4	Printing & Paper Drives Ltd.
J5	Process Control Gear Ltd.
A1	Publishers' Association, The
J6	Pullin (R. B.) & Co. Ltd.
BB9	Pye Ltd.
BB9	Pye Electric Ltd.
BB9	Pye Laboratories Ltd.
BB9	Pye Printed Circuit Motors Ltd.
G9	Pyrotenax Ltd.

R

KK5/6 & LL8	Rade Koncar
H20	Rawlplug Co. Ltd., The
N2	Reason Manufacturing Co. Ltd., The
H21	Record Electrical Co. Ltd., The
CC13	Redpoint Ltd.
LL7	Research & Control Instruments Ltd.
D3	Revo Electric Co. Ltd.
L9	Reyrolle (A.) & Co. Ltd.
BB13	Rheinische Kohlebürstenfabrik, Franz Wenzel, K.G.
CC14	R.I.C. Components Ltd.
CC14	R.I.C. Electronics Ltd.
DD3	Rist's Wires & Cables Ltd.
DD13	Ritz (Dr. Ing. Hans) Messwandlerwerk GmbH.
MM9	Rosite Ltd.
KK10	Ross, Courtney & Co. Ltd.
RR1	Rotaflex (Great Britain) Ltd.
A1	Routledge
K10	Rowlands Electrical Accessories Ltd.
AA17	Royal Air Force
AA15	Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers
RR7/8	Royal Navy

S

TT5	S. & B. Commutators Ltd.
L15	S.B.I.K.
G14	Sanders (Wm.) & Co. (Wednesbury) Ltd.
J18	Sangamo Weston Ltd.
G8	Santon Ltd.
C6	Satchwell Controls Ltd.
MM1	Savage (W. Bryan) Ltd.
N10	Sax (Julius) & Co. Ltd
QQ1	Schofield (E. J.) & Co. Ltd.
D7	Scholes (George H.) & Co. Ltd.
CC8	Schuemann (Heinrich)
TT5	Scott (Geo. L.) & Co. Ltd.
EE3	S.E.L.L.
RR3	Sellotape Products Ltd.
FF10	Sessions (William) Ltd.
UU7	Sew-Tric Ltd.
UU7	Sew-Tric Holdings Ltd.
A9	Shaw Publishing Co. Ltd. ('Electron Equipment News')
DD8	Shawford Control Gear Co. Ltd.
DD8	Shawford Engineering Co. Ltd.
PP3	Shell Chemical Co. Ltd.
EE7	Siegrist-Orel Ltd.
L3	Siemens & Halske GmbH.
M9	Siemens-Schuckert (Great Britain) Ltd.
L3	Siemens-Schuckertwerke GmbH.
L3	Sieverts Kabelverk AB
UU10	'S' IGA (Electronics) Ltd.
H13	Simplex Electric Co. Ltd. – T.I. Electrical Division
E3	S.L.R. Electric Ltd.
LL12	Small Power Machine Co. Ltd., The
TT2	Smith & Nephew Ltd.—Tape Products Group.
J12	Smith (Frederick) & Co.
NN2	Smith Hobson Ltd.
FF6	Smith Meters Ltd.
LL1	Smithlite Ltd.
H9	Smiths Clock and Watches Ltd.
H9	Smiths Motor Accessories Division
H9	Smiths – Spark Plug & Ceramics Division
MM5	Societe Bac.
DD5	Sofono Electrical Division of Federated Foundries Ltd.
H15	South Wales Switchgear Ltd.
NN5	Southern Elements Ltd.
A1	Spon (E. & F. N.)
JJ2	Square 'D' Ltd.
KK3	Star Aluminium Ltd.
BB13	Star Electro Carbons Ltd.
M3	Statter (J. G.) Ltd.
EE8	Steatite & Porcelain Products Ltd.
HH1	Sterling Cable Co. Ltd.
SS13	Sterling Domestic Appliances Ltd.
GG4	Sterling Light Co. Ltd.
TT10	Stevens (Geo.) Manufacturing Co. Inc.
PP1	Stream-Line Filters Ltd.
H17 & EE3	Sullam (S. D.) Ltd.
UU7	Swift S. M. Ltd.
GG6	Swifts of Scarborough Ltd.
VV1	Switchgear & Cowans Ltd.
SS1	Switchgear & Equipment Ltd.
N3	Switchgear Engineering Ltd.
F13	Symons (H. D.) & Co. Ltd.
K17	Synchronome Co. Ltd., The

T

K20	Taylor Electrical Instruments Ltd.
K24	Taylor Tunnicliff & Co. Ltd.
K24	Taylor Tunnicliff (Refractories) Ltd.
NN4	Techna (Sales) Ltd.
A1	Technical Press
MM4/6	Technirep (Electrical) Ltd.
UU13	Tefco Vari-Speed Motor Company
G4	Telcon Magnetic Cores Ltd.
G4	Telcon Metals Ltd.
D3	Teledictor Ltd.
MM10	Telegraph Condenser Co. Ltd., The
NN7	Telemecanique (La) Electrique
NN7	Telemecanique Electrique Great Britain Ltd.
G4	Temco Ltd.
C2	Tetra Engineering Co. Ltd., The
SS4	Texas Instruments Ltd.
EE5	Thermair Domestic Appliances Ltd.
J20	Thermaz Ltd.
H22	Thermodare (Great Britain)
CC7	Thermoduct Ltd.
CC16	Thermostatic Controls Co. Ltd., The
NN3	Thomas (Fredk.) & Co. Ltd
BB1	Thornycroft (John I.) & Co. Ltd.
J9	Thorpe (F. W.) Ltd.
KK2	Thousand and One Lamps Ltd.
H13/J17	T.I. Electrical Division – The Power Centre Co. Ltd. – Simplex Electric Co. Ltd.
G4	Toolpro Ltd.
UU8/9 & TT8	Transelektro
L8	Tricity Cookers Ltd.
J1	Trunduct Ltd.
CC10	Tungstone Products Ltd.
K4	Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd.
KK10	Tyer & Co. Ltd.
KK3	Tyne Chemical Co. Ltd.

U

H9	Uni-Tubes Ltd.

V

BB8	V. & E. Plastics Ltd.
J12	Vactite Wire Co. Ltd.
GG1 & Foyer	Valor Co. Ltd., The
M7	Vanguard Engineering Co.
G12	Varilectric Ltd.
G1	Venner Ltd.
G1	Venner Accumulators Ltd.
G1	Venner Electronics Ltd.
KK9	Vent-Axia Ltd.
E10	Veritys (Maxlume) Ltd.
E10	Veritys (Switchgear) Ltd.
L3	Verkstads AB Mekano
F4	V.G. Porcelain Co. Ltd.
J26	Victor Products (Wallsend) Ltd.
PP1	Vokes Bergen Gensprings Ltd.
F12	Volex Electrical Products Ltd.
VV4	Vuille Control Panels Ltd.

W

RR13	Wade (George) & Son Ltd.
RR13	Wade (Ulster) Ltd.
K8	Walker (W. G.) & Co. (Engineers) Ltd.
LL3	Wallacetown Engineering Co. Ltd.
E6	Walsall Conduits Ltd.
E12	Wandsworth Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
F12	Ward & Goldstone Ltd.
J16	Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
L13	Watliff Co. Ltd.
EE6	Waidmueller (C. A.) KG.
LL6	Wells Electronics Ltd.
G11	Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co. Ltd.
RR9	Westminster Bank Ltd.
H5	Westwood Switchgear Ltd.
J24	Whipp & Bourne Ltd.
H18	White (William) (Switchgear) Ltd.
A1	Wiley (John)
DD11	Williams (J. R.) & Co. (Electrical Engineers) Ltd.
EE9	Willsher & Quick Ltd.
AA11	Wimbledon Technical College
J20	Wirsohms (Universal) Ltd.
L4	Woden Transformer Co. Ltd.
KK3	Woollacott (Arthur) Ltd.
D7	Wylex Electrical Products Ltd.

Y

K22	Yorkshire Switchgear & Engineering Co. Ltd.

Z

NN2	Zenith Electric Co. Ltd., The

Features from the Stands

£250,000 equipment for Compac

For Compac the second major section of the round-the-world telephone cable network, linking Canada and Australia, equipment worth more than £250,000 has been supplied by Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. At Oahu, Port Alberni and Vaucouver apparatus includes directional filter bays, cable frequency translating equipment, group translating equipment, special frequency generating equipment, pilot equipment and telephone and telegraph speaker equipment.

Below and on succeeding pages are illustrated a selection of the wide variety of electrical goods which will be displayed on the stands. Space precludes mentioning the products of every manufacturer.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY

Liquid filters

A range of 'Microwire' self-cleaning, fully motorized, liquid filters for feed water installations, etc., will be demonstrated by Volex Electrical Products Ltd.

Boring holes in masonry

The Rawlplug Co. Ltd. will display their RV 3 'Vibroto' machine for quick boring of holes in masonry. They will also demonstrate the 'Super Drilanchor', which drills its own hole with the aid of a 'Kango' hammer.

Vacuum oil clarifiers, etc.

New 'Delavac' units will be shown by the Alfa Laval Co. Ltd., Brentford, for the first time. They include vacuum oil clarifiers for the treatment of insulating oils, and vacuum oil purifiers for the treatment of turbine oils. This equipment is said to be capable of removing solids, free water and dissolved moisture.

Labelmakers and tapewriters

A new line of Dymo labelmakers and tapewriters will be demonstrated by Hellermann Equipment Ltd. This range now covers hand tools that will produce permanent embossed labels, on-the-spot, in self-adhesive plastic tape. Hellermann Equipment will also show a new terminals kit and a sleeving kit. The terminals kit contains a selection of terminals and a Crimpmaster tool, a wire cutter and a stripper. The sleeving kit contains a range of sleeves and cable markers, a wire cutter and stripper and a sleeve fitting tool.

Machine for plastic mouldings

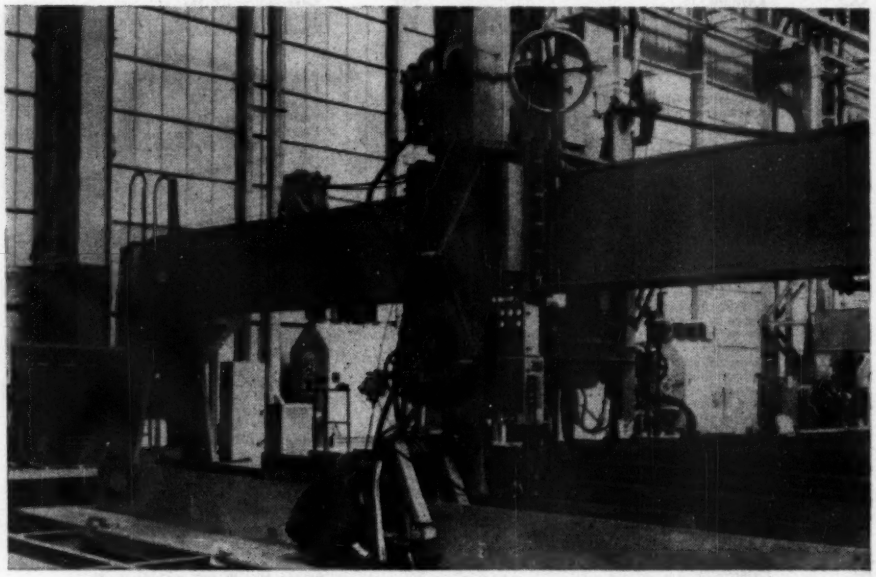
The Small Power Machine Co. Ltd. will exhibit their new SP IV pneumatically operated machine with the latest moulding injector system. It is claimed that for any manufacturer who wishes to produce his own plastic mouldings, these machines provide the simplest and cheapest method.

Fixing methods and products

The range of 'Ucan' fixing methods and products to be demonstrated by Ucan Development Ltd. will include direct fixings, e.g., a new cartridge tool, hand fixing tools and a range of lower priced pins, studs and safety cartridges, self-drill anchors, speed rotary/percussion drilling machines, tipped masonry drills, plugs, nails and a range of building adhesives.

Wire wrap tool

A new rechargeable battery-powered wire wrap tool for producing solderless wrap connections will be on show by the Gardner Denver Company.



A 6 h.p. Ward-Leonard set supplied by Lancashire Dynamo Electronic Products on a fully automatic portal beam welding machine at the Belfast works of Harland & Wolff. The machine, supplied by the British Oxygen Company, has a cross beam over 60 feet long. The cross beam carries a welding carriage fitted up to four fully-automatic welding heads which are set up for both fillet and butt welding of ship deckplates and bulkheads.

CONDUCTORS: WIRES, CABLES, ETC.

UHF cables

Cables developed for uhf use will be exhibited for the first time by Nettle Accessories Ltd.

Special purpose cables

Cable used for the wiring of the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System at Fylingdales will be displayed by British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. They will also show special cable for echo-sounding equipment.

Water-cooled cable

Water-cooled cable, 33 kV joints, butyl hypalon cable and aerial down-leads for 625-line reception will be displayed by the Cable Division of Associated Electrical Industries Ltd.

Carbon brush grade

A new carbon brush grade will be shown by Morganite Limited. They claim that it has proved outstandingly successful on hydrogen-cooled synchronous condensers.

Earthing equipment

The latest developments in aluminium earthing equipment will be featured by the P. & B. Engineering Co. Ltd. A telescopic glass fibre operating pole for overhead line earthing will also be shown.

Precious metal products

A new type of metal contact rivet is among precious metal products to be displayed by Engelhard Industries Ltd.

Metal detectors for South Africa

An order has been placed with Rank Cintel, of the Rank Organization, by Sidwell Timbers of South Africa for industrial electronic metal detection equipment. These metal detectors are to be installed into blockboard production lines employing previously used timber often having a high percentage of metal inclusions such as nails, pieces of wire, etc. These inclusions could cause extensive damage to the high-speed saws and chipping machinery which form part of the manufacturing processes, and a reliable detection system is necessary to ensure constant full production. Also on order are three metal detection units for use in the South African factories of Cadbury-Fry Ltd.

Overhead lines in Uganda

To aid development in the Acholi and Lango districts of Uganda, the Uganda Electricity Board is extending its transmission system northward from Orungo to Gulu, to distribute power generated at the Owen Falls hydro-electric station.

British Insulated Callender's Construction Co. Ltd. have a contract to supply and erect over 200 miles of overhead lines.

HEATING APPLIANCES AND COMPONENTS

Heating elements

The Cressall Manufacturing Co. Ltd. will display tubular metal-sheathed heating elements (mineral insulated) produced in a range of diameters and lengths up to 8ft. They will also demonstrate low voltage road heating systems incorporating 'Expamet' expanded metal grids.

Block storage heater

A new block storage heater will be shown for the first time by Nettle Accessories Ltd. With a rating of 3,000 watts it has a variable thermostat, thermal cut-out and is designed for quick and easy assembly. The heater is designed for flush fitting to a wall and is said to be suitable for operation on any 'off-peak' tariff. Two new ducted warm air units, a 9 kW. and a 12 kW. model, capable of centrally heating any dwelling will be displayed. Both may be mounted to give Up or Down draught operation.

Thermal storage heaters

Storage heaters will also be shown by Santon Ltd., who anticipate considerable interest in their new range of domestic thermal storage heaters. The 'Hercules' offpeak horizontal water heater will also be on view. This heater is designed for installation in the roof space and is therefore claimed to be particularly suitable for dwellings where space-saving is a prime consideration.

Heat treatment of small components

The smallest model of a new range for the heat treatment of springs, bolts and fasteners and other small components will be shown by Hedin Ltd. Heating is by low voltage resistance tape elements. A new model has been added to Hedin's small-capacity oven range with horizontal forced air circulation suitable for higher temperatures (up to 425°C).

An £80,000 contract has been placed with AEI South Africa by African Malleable Foundries Ltd., Benoni, Transvaal, for a Birlec standard (ferritic) blackheart malleable annealing installation. The equipment comprises high and low temperature furnaces, each furnace incorporating its own bogie raising and lowering gear.

SWITCH AND CONTROL GEAR

Fuse-links and units

A number of new developments including a 200 amp. fuse unit in the panel-mounted Fluvent Brilag range and 200 amp. rating distribution boards in the Fluvent Bricon and Fluvent Saphyre ranges will be exhibited by Parmiter, Hope and Sugden Ltd., Manchester. They will also show heavy duty fuse-switches up to 1,200 amps. together with extensions to the range of Aeroflex cartridge fuse-links to NEMA 'J' dimensions, specially made for the Canadian markets. Recently introduced cubicle mounting fuse-switches designed for front insertion into the cubicles will be on view.

Circuit-breakers

Erskine, Heap and Co. Ltd., will introduce their Bau 25 MVA 415 V air circuit breakers; the CS600 A medium voltage contactor and the F.S. 40 A fuse switch. They will also display a 3,000 amp. medium voltage vertical isolation oil-immersed circuit-breaker unit.

Control panels

Power transducers and a commercial electronic summation panel will be displayed by Ferranti Limited.

Tap changer

Brush Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd., will have a new 33 kV 200 on-load tap changer as a demonstration unit, showing the method of operation of the static O.L.T.C. automatic voltage relay.

Sequence control system

The Elliott Sequence control system will be shown for the first time by Elliott Brothers (London) Ltd. This equipment is designed to provide a flexible method of controlling and co-ordinating a wide range of industrial batch process equipments using a number of discrete operations in sequence.

Regulator for cookers

Satchwell Controls Ltd., are showing, for the first time, their new Satchwell energy regulator for the variable control of cooker boiling plates.

Electrical control gear

Ottermill Switchgear Limited, London, who have recently carried out the complete electrification of several 250 loom jute mills in East Pakistan, will display some new fuse distribution boards and fuse-switches to BS 3185 and several additions to their range of Square D industrial electrical control gear.

Printed potentiometers

Printed potentiometers and resistance units will be displayed for the first time by Printed Circuits Ltd., a subsidiary company of The London Electric Wire Company and Smiths Limited. They will also show sealed heating elements (printed) for space heating.

Switchgear for all purposes

Among the range of switch and control gear to be displayed by Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., are distribution and connector boxes, ceiling and wall switches and switch socket outlets to be shown by the Cable Division; an SR2 room thermostat by the Instrumentation Division; a new range of 'Stayrite' power drives and the Minicentre multi-motor control equipment, a magnetic proximity switch, contactor panel construction method, a time-delayed change-over contact and an automatic star-delta starter—all by the Motor and Control Gear Division; metal enclosed and metal clad breakers, overcurrent relays, intertrip send relays, the NJMB capacitor control relays, series LT high speed tripping relays, the Type SJ pilot supervision unit

A new product featured for the first time by Pirelli General Cable Works Ltd., is the 'Resinwrap' method of jointing for plastic insulated, plastic sheathed communication–supervisory cables. The method can also be used with rubber-sheathed cable.

will be shown by the Switchgear Division. The Transformer division of the same company will exhibit their Transwitch dry type flameproof mobile substation while the Telecommunications Division will show the 'Facia' indicating display device control and discrepancy key telephone-type relay units.

Flame- and weatherproof switches

M. & C. Switchgear Limited will show a complete range of flameproof/weatherproof and Division II pushbutton switches and accessories. They will also display a 1,000 h.p. 3.3 kV industrial type direct-on contactor suitable for individual mounting or board formation.

High voltage switchgear

New equipments for indoor installation will be exhibited by J. G. Statter Ltd., a member company of the M. I. Group, they include the type ACO unit, suitable for extensions to existing type AC1/AC2 switchboards, which incorporates type C1 and C2 double break oil circuit breakers. It is suitable for use on systems with a fault level of 250 MVA at 11 kV and incorporates a single break oil circuit breaker equipped with a spring-operated manual closing mechanism. The type TFCO indoor metalclad, non-extensible ring main unit for use on systems with a fault level of up to 250 MVA at 11 kV and 150 MVA at 6.6 kV will also be displayed.

Full range of fusegear and switchgear

New products from the Fusegear Division of The English Electric Co. Ltd., will include cubicle type fuse-switchboards, an outdoor substation board, new high-voltage H.R.C. fuse-links and additional ratings in Type 'GS' fuse-links for the protection of semi-conductor rectifiers. An entirely new terminal screw locking device on 200A 'Red Spot' fuse fittings will be featured. On the same stand a full range of Class 'M' medium-voltage totally-enclosed air-break switchgear will be on display. This includes a single-tier alternator control cubicle and a double-tier switchboard comprising 1600A and 3000A air circuit breakers and 1500A off-load isolating switch. The latest high-voltage frame 'r' air-blast circuit breakers will be emphasised.

Starter switchboards

A 'Multi-Build' starter switchboard will be shown by Brookhirst Igranic Ltd., in addition to D.C. contactors, a 5 h.p. manual starter and the 'Costmaster' motor control and distribution switchboard.

Static and digital control techniques

A working demonstration of their latest static and digital control techniques will be held by Allen West and Co. Ltd. The same company will show a new extension of their range of UAC unit type contactors and for the first time, will display switching starters using these UAC block type contactors.

Connectors and relays

Additions to their range of electrical connectors and a new range of electrical relays with many special features will be shown for the first time by Hellermann Deutsch Ltd., Crawley. They will include the DBA range of connectors to the new NASC 1599 and 1600 specifications; the DSM range of sub-miniature crimped sealed connectors employing positive contact retention and minimum weight, such that a mated pair of 61 way connectors weighs less than 1½ oz; and miniature sealed relays of both single and double compartment construction in crystal can size. Standard connectors, sealing glands and tools will also be on display.

Variable speed drives

Lancashire Dynamo Electronic Products (M.I. Group), Rugeley, will be showing a new and fully rationalised range of variable speed drives. Among new industrial electronic control equipment to be exhibited are silicon controlled rectifier drives, sub-miniature photo-electric equipment, a multi-point recorder and eddy current couplings. The new compact non-packaged Transidyne unit brings the benefits of the Transidyne Ward Leonard adjustable speed drive to the lower range of horsepowers.

Solid state switch

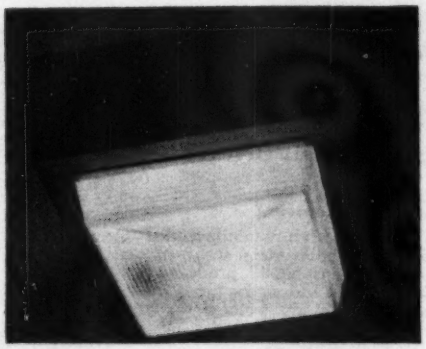
A solid state switch will be exhibited for the first time by Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd., Coventry. It is part of a new range being made available to operate at various speeds and signal levels and the unit to be displayed will allow the sampling at 30,000 samples/sec. of 40 inputs. It is claimed that high accuracy is achieved even with signals of the millivolt level.

Load-break airbreak switch

A load-break airbreak switch for 132 kV and 275kV with a torque drive 11kV isolator for rural distribution networks will be displayed for the first time by Switchgear and Equipment Ltd.

Space saving

Among features of the Varilectric Ltd. stand will be an LT Air Circuit Breaker up to 800 amp-tested ASTA to BSS 116: Cubicle and industrial pattern switchboards which will illustrate the flexibility of design of these boards – the simplicity with which breakers, fused switches, distribution boards, contactors, time switches and instrumentation can be symmetrically arranged in one single board and show the notable feature of front access for wiring, thus saving so much valuable space. Multi-tier starter/control panels, showing the firm's special withdrawable combination fused switch/starter units, distribution fuseboards of various types including those with built-in isolators, rising main – both standard and miniature types, with associated floor control panels, overhead busbars with plug-in tap-off units, sheet steel cable trunking and accessories and underfloor and skirting sheet steel ducting and accessories.



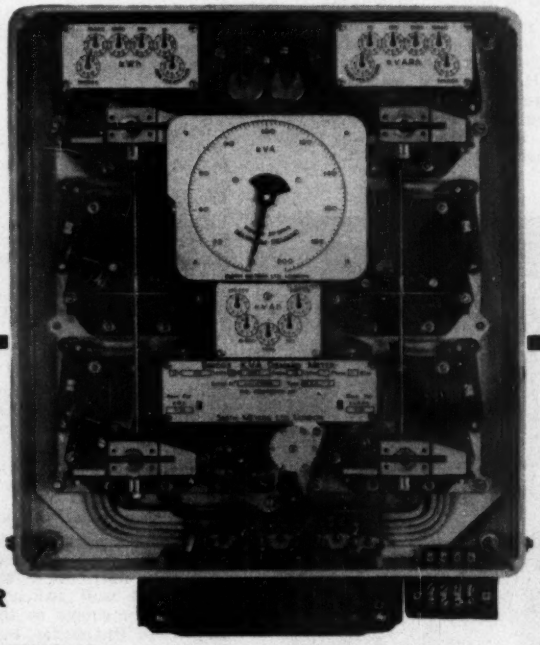
The illustration shows one of the AMCOLENS Range of fittings. This is a tungsten range of units and the undersides are formed to multiple prismatic shapes in high quality glass. The angles and sizes of the prisms have been precision designed so that maximum light is directed into the useable light zone with minimum brightness in the glare zone.

Control equipment goes to Europe

Regulateurs Europa Ltd., of Colchester, Essex, have received a £100,000 order from Italy for load sensing electric governors and associated apparatus. These governors will maintain exceptionally close control of frequency for a large number of strategically sited generating sets for defence purposes.

Further orders for the complete automatic control of starting, load sharing and synchronisation of six diesel generating sets for a power station in Cyprus and remote sequence starting control and protection circuits for the first automated Norwegian cargo vessel have also been received.

SMITH METERS
'SINCOS'



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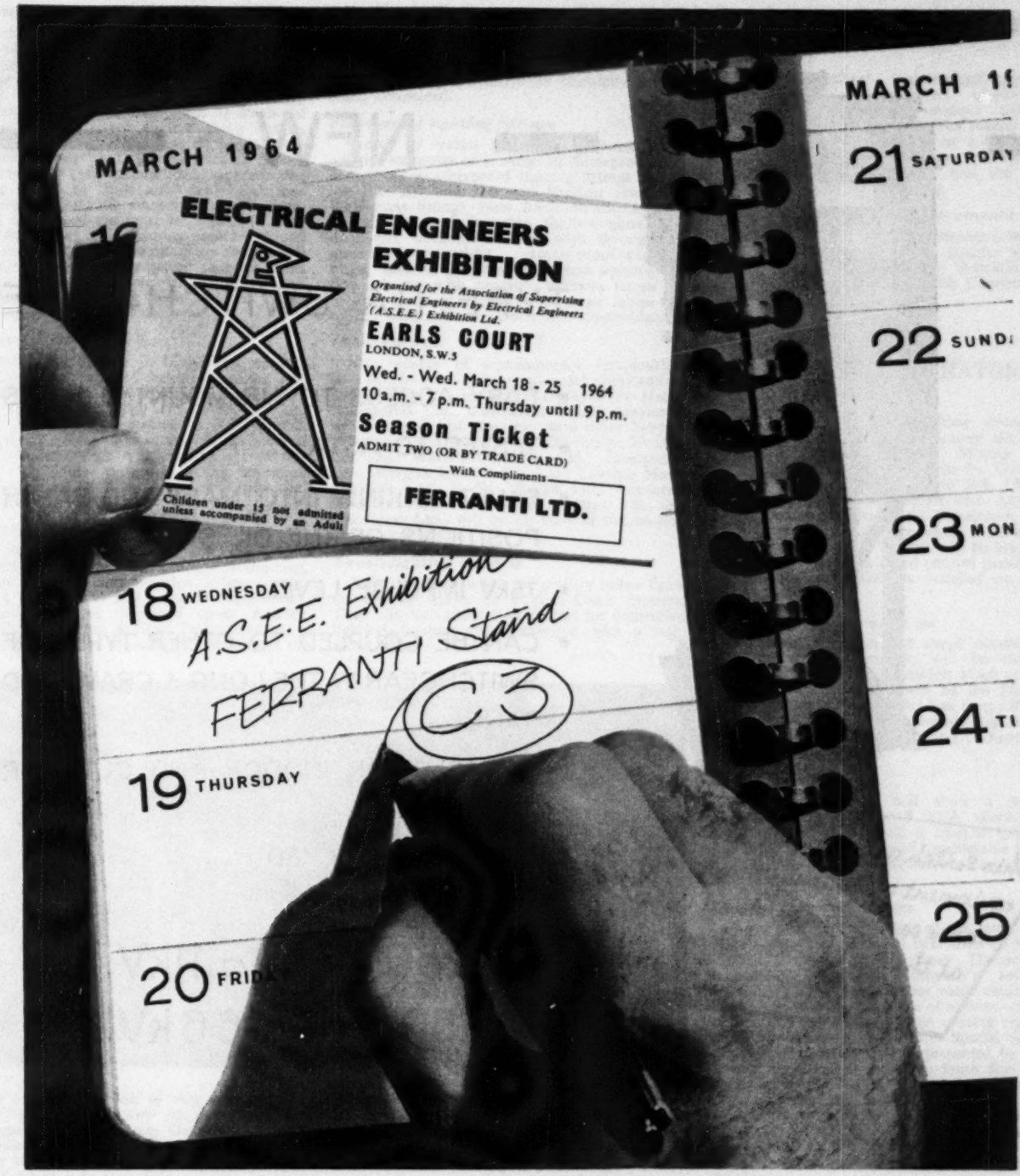

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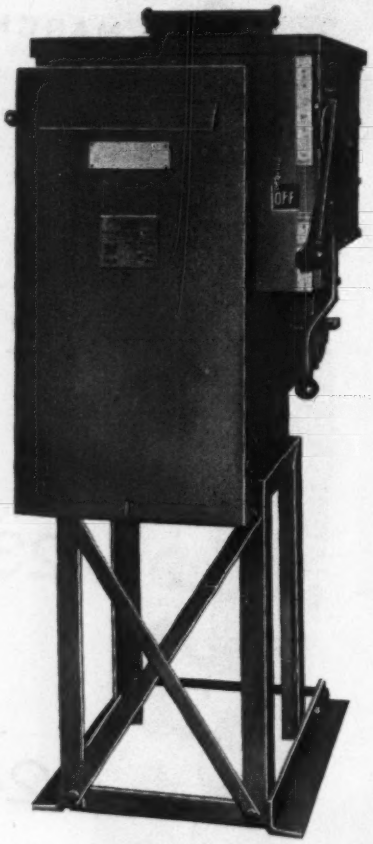

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- CAN BE COUPLED TO OTHER TYPES OF SWITCHGEAR IN THE LONG & CRAWFORD RANGE.
- SUITABLE FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR APPLICATIONS
- FULLY INTERLOCKED

This switch together with other equipment in the Long & Crawford range can be seen on stand JJ1 at the A.S.E.E. Exhibition 18th–25th March, 1964

250 MVA AT 11kV.
150 MVA AT 6·6 kV.

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LAMPS AND LIGHT FITTINGS

Road danger lamp

A completely new range of products will be shown of particular appeal to local authorities, civil engineers, police and fire services, as well as large industrial concerns on the stand of Loflash Co. Ltd. A high intensity, battery operated, Road Danger Lamp will be displayed that can operate either as a flashing beacon or to give a continuous beam. It has a transistorized circuit that incorporates a photo conductive cell that automatically operates the flashing signal at dusk and dawn and thus needs no maintenance whatever for the duration of the life of the batteries, which is more than 2,000 hours as a flashing signal and 300 hours as a continuous beam. Also shown will be a new range of emergency standby lights that are completely automatic and which provide illumination from a battery circuit immediately there is a power failure.

Fluorescent fittings

Entirely new designs in fluorescent module fittings – special features being flangeless and removable diffusers – the complete range which covers sizes from 2ft. by 1ft. to 8ft. by 2ft., will be exhibited on the stand of SLR Electric Ltd. Entirely new designs in fluorescent hospital ward lighting fittings will also be shown, together with a new series of ceiling mounting or recessed circular and square satin opal tungsten fittings.

Lighting fittings

The Benjamin Electric Ltd. are exhibiting a complete range of lighting fittings – fluorescent, tungsten, mercury and tungsten iodine for industrial, commercial and outdoor applications. Well-known ranges displayed cover Anulux, Benecon, Litemaster. Skyline, Taskmaster and a complete range of floodlights, including the Duoflux Enclosed Area and the latest Focaset, which has rapidly jumped to the forefront of floodlighting with its cold focusing feature which ensures that an installation can be completed in daylight without the electricity supply being connected.

Flameproof lighting fittings

Shown by Victor Products (Wallsend) Ltd. will be examples of a range of flameproof and flameproof-weatherproof lighting fittings covering 100, 200 and 300 watt Shallow glass and Well glass fittings. New items on display will be the 100 watt Tungsten Shallow glass pendant and bulkhead fittings with throughway chamber, dust-tight, vapour-proof-weatherproof, general purpose Well glass lighting fitting for use with tungsten filament lamps up to 200 watt, or mercury discharge lamps up to 125 watt with three-slot BC lampholders.

Other fittings

New ranges of contemporary lampholders, in a special heat-resisting material withstanding temperatures up to 200°C displayed by Nettle Accessories Ltd., fluorescent fittings developed by Crossland Ltd., together with other lighting equipment and fittings by EKO-Ensign Electric Co. Ltd., Walsall Conduits Ltd., Holophane Ltd., Simplex Electric Co. Ltd., Lewden Metal Products Ltd., F. W. Thorpe Ltd., Rowlands Electrical Accessories Ltd., Lumitron Ltd., and Circulume Ltd., will be on view in this section of the exhibition.

Timed lighting systems

A special time-switch for poultry house lighting will be shown by English Clock Systems. They will also show a 40 A unit for controlled lighting, heating and ventilation with a skip-a-day dial.

Over a mile-and-a-half of wire goes into these cocoon-like selector switches, manufactured at the Nottingham factory of Ericsson Telephones Limited, one of the principal operating companies in the Plessey Group. This equipment forms part of a private automatic branch exchange designed to provide efficient inter-departmental and public telephone services for large business organizations. Last year one-third of the telecommunications equipment produced by Ericsson was exported.

CLOCKS AND TIMING DEVICES

Clock system

The 'Chronopher' master-clock-controlled system in which subsidiary clocks are 'impulsed' forward each minute will be featured by Gent & Co. Ltd. The master clock operates directly from the mains with a minimum ten hours' spring reserve. No batteries or trickle charger are needed and the maintenance is said to be negligible.

Indicating and recording instruments

A range of 'Synclock' synchronous motors, an electric timer, a revolution counter and an event recorder are among new indicating and recording instruments by Everett Edgcumbe & Co. Ltd.

MOTORS AND GENERATORS

Full range of motors

A drip-proof motor working completely submerged in water will be among the latest models featured by Brook Motors Ltd., Huddersfield. Also on view will be the 'Gryphon' fractional horse power motor to B.S. 170 and B.S. 2049 which also complies with American and Canadian standards and flameproof, silent and dustproof type motors, along with a wide range of control gear. Visitors will be invited to operate a special illuminated control panel fitted with many items which are installed on Brook custom built panels.

Students' demonstration set

The main theme of the stand occupied by Mawdsley's Ltd., Dursley, will be electrical drives for industry but one exhibit which does not come into this category will be the Students' demonstration set, selling for less than £500 and with the additional ability to demonstrate saliency. A new range of single-speed and two-speed lift motors will also be seen.

Diesel generating set

Auto Diesels Ltd., will show a working demonstration of their 5 kVA silent diesel generating set. This is said to have an extremely low noise level and to be of considerable interest to hospitals, television authorities, ministries and local councils.

Control gear and motors

A working demonstration of the latest multi-motor control systems will be shown by English Electric Ltd., Control Gear Division, in conjunction with the company's Industrial Machines Department, whose main exhibit will be the new Continental range of motors—claimed to be lighter and cheaper than existing types—in eight frame sizes up to 40 h.p. Special types of Continental motor will be represented by 1 h.p. motors showing: a protective finish for use in chemical works, flange fixing, skirt fixing, an integral brake and a lint-free cowl for textile drives. Also to be shown for the first time will be a new vertical-package Ward Leonard set—an arrangement said to be able to save up to 35 per cent of floor space over separate horizontal machines.

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BROOK ELECTRIC MOTORS

TRANSFORMERS AND RECTIFIERS

Site-assembled transformers

New 'sealed windings' site-assembled transformers developed by Bruce Peebles and Co. Ltd., Edinburgh will be demonstrated by means of a dismantleable scale model of the 180 MVA 275/132 kV site-assembled transmission transformer. This transformer, which is due to be commissioned later this year at a C.E.G.B. sub-station at Iron Acton, near Bristol, is believed to be the first of its kind in the world and is said to be of a completely new 'Sealed-windings construction developed to overcome transport weight limitations for very large units or for particularly inaccessible sites.

Mercury arc and semi-conductor types

Hackbridge transformers and Hewittic rectifiers, both of the mercury arc and semiconductor types, including the Hewittic silicon diode, will be displayed by Hackbridge and Hewittic Co. Ltd.

TRUNKING, CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

Plastic conduit

Plastic conduit that will not corrode in tropical and sub-tropical countries will be displayed by Ega Electric Ltd. It is also claimed that the conduit can be installed more easily by local labour than is the case with steel conduit.

Steel cable trunking

Steel cable trunking and bench cable trunking will be displayed by Walsall Conduits Ltd. They will also exhibit 'Luna' bulkhead lighting fittings and 'Impact Proof' lighting fittings.

Sheet steel cable trunking

The Davis Sheet Metal Engineering Co. Ltd., will show their new 'Davis Galvatrunk' galvanised sheet cable trunking with 'Quick-Fix' covers. This trunking is available in up to 20 feet lengths in sizes 2 × 2, 3 × 2, 3 × 3, 4 × 2, 4 × 3. Larger sizes in zinc-plated sheet steel are also available.

Flexible conduit system

A new fully insulated flexible conduit system called 'Betaflex' will be displayed by Critchley Bros. Ltd. Applications of this light corrugated plastic tube in most sizes will also be demonstrated. Also on display will be a range of 'Betaduct' rigid pvc trunking, particularly suited to 'front of the board' wiring.

METERS AND TEST EQUIPMENT

Potentiometric recorder

Exhibits by Elliott Brothers (London) Ltd., will include the new Esterline Angus 'Speed Servo' potentiometric recorder and the Esterline Angus Tempen operation recorder. A new Petch Elliott C.T. testing set to meet revised British Standards for current and protective transformers and the new multi-channel strip chart recorder (with six separate channels) will also be on show.

Graphic recorder

A 4 in. graphic recorder with straight time lines will be shown for the first time by The Record Electrical Company Ltd. It is claimed to be highly compact and to feature a unique linkage system, a drawout interior and 'anti-spill' inking.

Modern finish for loop testers

The production finish of new line-earth loop testers 'Major Meggers' and 'Ducter' low resistance testers to be displayed by Evershed and Vignoles Ltd., will emphasise a move towards modern appearance, the company say. Some instruments will have hammered finish with epoxy resin skins.

Climatic testing

Hedin Ltd., will exhibit an environmental chamber for climatic testing of electrical equipment. The scope of this chamber has been extended to cover very low temperatures and low air pressures to simulate high altitude conditions.

INSULATING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS

Resin-wrap joint for cables

A new product to be featured for the first time by Pirelli General Cable Works Ltd., will be a resin-wrap joint for plastic insulated and sheathed communication and supervisory cables. This technique is said to enable a synthetic resin joint to be made without the use of injection methods or casting moulds. Jointing demonstrations will be carried out each day.

Asbestos fittings

Turner's Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd., will show their Siluminite range of uni-directional phenolic and silicone resin bonded asbestos paper laminates, paper and paper tape impregnated with low temperature curing silicone resin, polyester/glass electrical mouldings and laminates. They will also display low-cost low-permitivity asbestos cement materials.

Insulation fittings

'Supergrid' porcelain insulation, a 400 kV transmission line, posts, bushing and switchgear insulators will be displayed by Allied Insulators Group Ltd.

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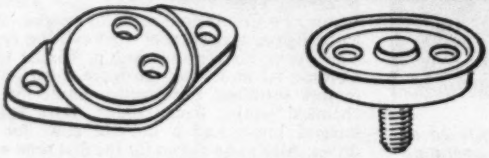

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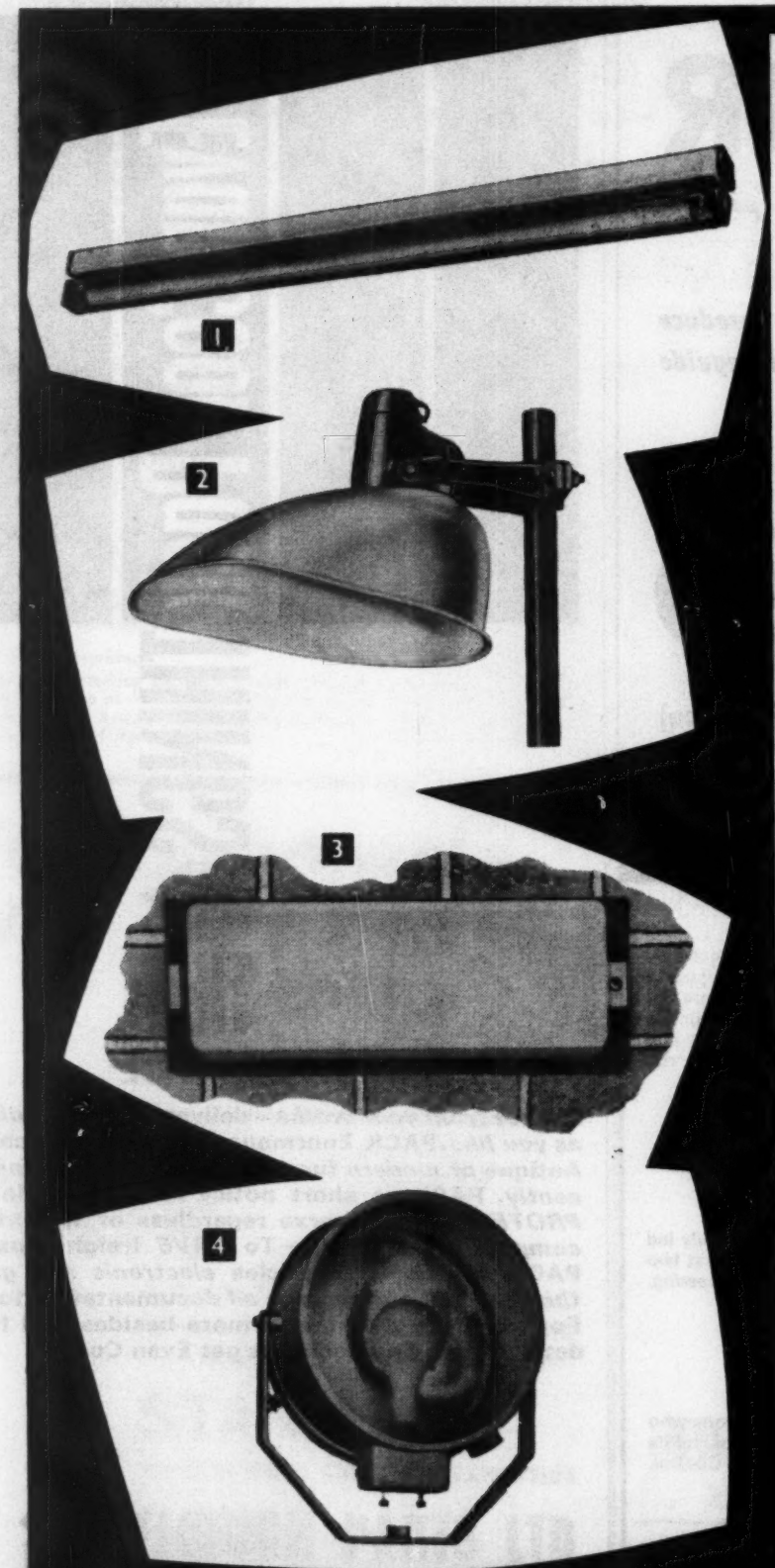

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Simplex Lighting Equipment guarantees a comprehensive range of lighting equipment of top quality in materials, design and manufacture.

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2 The Junior Reflecto Flood provides floodlighting for building sites, works yards, docks, etc. Suitable for vertical or horizontal pole fixing.

3 The stylish Minilux — a new miniature fluorescent fitting with any number of uses inside or out — garages, porches, etc.

4 Powerful Arena Floodlight for sports grounds. 1500 to 2000 W (GLS or Projector), relamping access from back.

See Simplex Stand H13

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SIMPLEX ELECTRIC CO. LTD., CREDA WORKS, BLYTHE BRIDGE, STOKE-ON-TRENT STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

ELECTRICAL DIVISION

Protection for cables

Critchley Bros. Ltd., will show 'Spiroband' spiral wrappings for cable looms and grommet strip for the protection of cables passing through sheet metal.

Perforated tape

Polyvinyl chloride perforated tape in two widths with single and double headed studs will be displayed by Insuloid Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS

Racks, cases and consoles

Alfred Imhof Ltd. will show for the first time a new range of economically priced telescopic runners, a new range of visor fronted miniboxes, and new types and sizes of standard instrument cases.

Underfloor duct systems

A range of purpose-made and stock-size underfloor, skirting and floor surface duct systems to suit office buildings, hotels, factories, laboratories, etc., are being featured by Greenwood Airvac Conduits Ltd. A feature of the exhibit will be demonstration layouts of the Greenwood Airvac purpose-made underfloor duct system and the shallow screed 'flushflyt floor duct system'.

Other features

Included in other miscellaneous displays will be: 'Tangent' bells, a new range of underdome bells, both A.C. and D.C. in 6in., 8in. and 10in. gong sizes, by Gent & Co. Ltd. A replica of a portion of a saddle-shaped, water-cooled coil made for the National Institute of Research in Nuclear Science by British Electrical Repairs. A new range of supply units suitable for school and other laboratories, and providing both A.C. and D.C. outputs by F. C. Heayberd & Co. Ltd. An H.F. 12 vibratory horn, developed primarily to cover the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, by Klaxon Ltd. A twin-tubbed washer, a combination machine with a vitreous enamelled wash tub and highly efficient spin tub, by Cotto (Scunthorpe) Ltd.

Kellems Grips: Complete line of grips for cable supports, and pulling grips for transmission cables. 'Grelco' multi-plug adaptors and terminal blocks. Harvey Hubbell Ltd.

A special feature will be the introduction of a new 'Epikote'-based laminating system, which gives pre-impregnated cloth a long shelf life. Laminates based on this system show very good electrical properties and good elevated temperature performance. Shell Chemical Co. Ltd.

A comprehensive range of quality anchor bolts. Hilti (Great Britain) Ltd.

New decorative glazes, colours and paints, developed by Wade Ltd.

'Ceebrand' Self-adhesive Nameplates in gold or silver metallized acetate and coloured pvc 'Anofix' self-adhesive anodized aluminium foil ·005in. thick. Richard Ching & Son Ltd.

Wave guide terminations, coaxial load, dummy magnetron load, Sonar Type load, modulator load, pulse load. Positive temperature thermistors. British Resistor Co. Ltd.

Meters

Smith Meters Ltd. are showing their complete range of electricity meters, including their Sincos Power meter.

Telecommunications

The London Telecommunications Region of the G.P.O. will be installing a complete telecommunications centre with inland and overseas telegraph, telephone and telex services manned by expert staff who can assist and advise exhibitors and visitors on setting up communication. In addition a demonstration of data transmission and Subscriber Trunk Dialling will be provided and will be staffed by experts who will be able to advise on its application to various business organisations.

New material

What is claimed to be the most outstanding new material to be developed since the company's inception is the subject of a display by Permali Limited, of Gloucester. This 'Permaglass-X', an epoxy resin/glass fibre laminate which combines electrical properties with 'adjustable' mechanical strength. This result has been achieved by the use of new-type laminations in which the glass fibres have parallel orientation. thus allowing the arrangement of successive layers to give strength in the required direction. Other materials displayed include 'Permali' and 'Permawood' densified wood laminates and 'Permaglass' glass fibre mouldings.

Carbon pile regulators

Newton Brothers (Derby) Limited, manufacturers of voltage regulators for industrial, aircraft, marine and traction use, are showing a comprehensive range of carbon pile regulators, transistorised voltage regulators, rotating machines, control panels and ringing and pulsing post office equipment. On view will be the recently-developed carbon pile regulator capable of dissipating 1000 watts, a new model which extends the Newton-Derby range of regulators to cover from 12 up to a maximum of 1000 watts.

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★ True null-balance controller—employs sensitive, accurate wheatstone-bridge circuit.
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★ Calibrated accuracy within 2% of full scale.
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★ Stable operation in ambient temperatures—25°C to +75°C.
★ No special compensating cables needed to connect sensor to controller.
★ Broken sensor protection.

Also included in the Tyer 3 Star range are Wall Mounting Controllers, with either built-in or remote temperature setting regulators, and Resistance Thermometers.

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Government surplus sales by auction

WAR OFFICE

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Mar. 3-6 .	Vehicles, earthmoving, road-making and mobile lifting equipment, vehicle and plant ancillaries and spares, motor cycles, etc.	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts. .	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
Mar. 12 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford .	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd. (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).

Lathes, grinders, presses, hacksaws, drilling, milling and woodworking machines; trailer fire pumps; jointers trailers; 3,000 pocket watches; 590 tarpaulin sheets; 1,700 sets wooden tent bottoms; 530 metal pallets; used tyres; M.T. and aircraft spares; hydraulic trolley and other jacks; bicycles; 2,000 fire buckets; suitcases; generators; air compressors; jib cranes; tent poles and other tent equipment; fold flat and other chairs; furniture; carpets; household equipment; ground sheets and clothing; vices; miscellaneous tools and tool kits; electrical cable and electrical spares; wireless spares; also a large collection of miscellaneous stores.

Mar. 19 .	Electrical, engineering and miscellaneous stores.	Technical Stores, Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop. .	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081).
Mar. 24 .	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon. .	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester. (Tel. 73).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER – EARTH-WORKING MACHINERY

Two earth-boring machines and one portable stone crusher.

Locations: Royal School of Military Engineering Transit Store, Pasley Road, Chatham, Kent; Army Apprentices School, Beachley Camp, Chepstow, Monmouthshire.

Application for tender forms to War Office, Directorate of Sales 4 (b) (ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by March 17, 1964. Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only.

AIR MINISTRY

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
March 11 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford and R.C.A.F. Langar.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331).

The above sale will include parachute canopies, nylon cord and webbing, parachute fittings, aero engine spares, diesel and petrol M.T. engines and spares, of various manufacture including gear boxes, axles, crankshafts, shock absorbers, magnetos, valves and springs, flame tubes, jet pipe cases, caterpillar track assemblies, and spares, ball and roller bearings, 200 gallon water tanks, fire buckets and extinguishers, trolleys, furniture, miscellaneous stores and equipment.

April 23 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 26292).
April 29 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised dates of the sales on application to the Auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal orders only*).

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Tenders invited for the purchase and removal of an E.D.D. type Storage Shed (approximately 150 ft. by 50 ft.), two Super Robin Hangars (both approximately 75 ft. by 60 ft.), Seco Hut, and other buildings at Burtonwood, Lancs.

Apply within 7 days of the date of this Notice to Air Ministry (C. 19a), London, W.C.1, for Tender Form.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1964	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
March 10 .	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Holborn 0337).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers. View-days: day preceding the sale and morning of sale.

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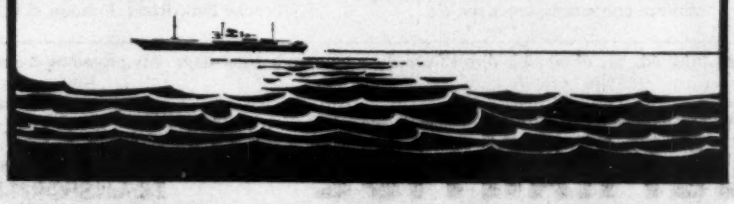

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GEEST LINE

Exhibitions and Fairs

British Industrial Exhibition in Peking welcomed by Mr. Edward du Cann

THE INCREASING INTEREST being shown by British traders in supplying the needs of the Chinese market and the growing two-way traffic of visitors between the United Kingdom and China were welcomed by Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade, at a press conference held at the London Chamber of Commerce on February 20 to announce plans for the British Industrial Exhibition in Peking (November, 1964). The Minister of State recalled the visit to Britain last year by Mr. Lu Hsu-Chang, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and said: 'I am sure his visit stimulated British interest in developing our trade with China. All this is welcome to HM Government whose policy it is to encourage the expansion of peaceful trade with China'.

The Minister of State went on to say that this year was particularly opportune for holding an Exhibition of this kind. The Exhibition would comprise the most comprehensive range of enginering goods yet seen in the Chinese Peoples' Republic.

'The Chinese economy has begun an all-round turn for the better after the many difficulties she has experienced in recent years', continued Mr. du Cann. 'Our exports showed a useful increase last year to £13 million from the low point to which they fell in 1962 and I am hopeful that they may reach some £20 million or so this year. As the Chinese economy recovers and she is able to increase her earnings of foreign exchange, I look forward to a further expansion of our exports. But optimism must be tempered with realism, for we are still some way from attaining the levels of trade reached in 1959-1960 when total turnover was running at £45-50 million as against little over £30 million last year. The Chinese market is highly competitive. However, I am sure that my British compatriots here will agree with me when I say we are quietly confident of making and beating competition in the fields of quality, delivery or price from any source'.

The Minister of State went on to say that the British Industrial Exhibition, which enjoyed the full support of the Board of Trade, sponsored by the Sino-British Trade Committee, would be the first occasion on which any Western country had been able to show its goods on so large a scale in Peking. 'The exhibition may not be so extensive or comprehensive as many,' he said. 'Nonetheless, it is important. I am sure that the enterprise and initiative of the Sino-British Trade Committee in co-operation with Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., and British exporters in seizing this opportunity will be fully rewarded. We certainly wish it all good fortune. I should like particularly to acknowledge the co-operation and support that has been given to this enterprise by the Charge d'Affaires of the People's Republic of China and the Commercial Counsellor.

'I am sure you will all wish to know that the Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development has authorized me to say that it is his earnest hope that he will be able to visit Peking in November to open the Exhibition.'

The members of the Sino-British Trade Council, who are sponsoring the Exhibition are: the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the China Association, the Federation of British Industries and the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. J. Keswick, President of the SBTC, will be President of the Exhibition and will preside at all official functions concerning the Exhibition. Mr. I. C. Trafford, joint managing director of Industrial and Trade Fairs Holdings Ltd., whose subsidiary, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., are organizing the Exhibition, will act as Secretary-General and will deal directly with the Chinese authorities on all administrative matters.

Over 100 British companies will be participating in the Exhibition, many of them on large joint stands, in covered halls and open-air sites comprising some 130,000 sq. ft. of exhibition space at the Peking Exhibition Centre, built in 1954. The range of exhibits the Chinese wish to see is in effect, co-extensive with the list of products for which the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation (Machimpex) is responsible. Exhibits will accordingly include, among others, the following general classifications: agricultural, electrical, earth moving and constructional, underground mining, textile, packaging, plastics, and mechanical handling. In addition, exhibits will include commercial vehicles, welding plant, railway signalling systems, steel mill plant, boilers, diesel engines, pumps and compressors and chemical plant and a wide range of communications and electronic equipment.

Admittance to the exhibition will be by tickets of invitation distributed in advance by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (an organization established by the Government of the People's Republic of China, working in close association with Government departments and foreign trading corporations) to Chinese specialists in the fields of engineering and scientific instruments. The most important visitors for exhibitors will be the representatives of Machimpex and of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The CCPIT have asked for 100,000 tickets. The Exhibition will not be open to the general public.

The Minister of State included a general comment on exports in his speech. This is reported on page 453.

68 British firms display at Frankfurt fair

BRITISH PARTICIPATION in the International Frankfurt Spring Fair, which took place from February 16-20, was stronger than ever before when 68 British firms displayed a wide range of products including carpets, lace furnishings, pianos, musical instruments, fancy goods, furnishing fabrics, stationery and greeting cards. In collaboration with British trade associations for the carpet, lace furnishings and piano industries, the Board of Trade sponsored three 'joint venture' stands which attracted many visitors and trade buyers from Germany and other foreign countries.

On the second day of the fair Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State, Board of Trade, visited the officially sponsored stands and as many of the other British exhibitors as time permitted. The Minister was also the guest of honour at a press and buyers' reception given by the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association. In the presence of many German and foreign press representatives Lord Drumalbyn thanked the Frankfurt Fair authorities for their co-operation and expressed his admiration of the efforts being made by the British pianoforte manufacturers to increase their sales in international markets.

The exhibits of fourteen members of the British Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association filled a separate pavilion in a good position near the entrance to the fair grounds. The stand was of a unified and attractive design, which earned many compliments. In spite of the higher German customs tariffs applicable to non-European Economic Community Countries, several British firms have found that they can compete in price and are maintaining their progress in this market: manufacturers of the highest quality pianos are, however, usually at a price disadvantage in comparison with continental products of comparable quality. A number of the inquiries received by exhibitors disclosed good prospects for the opening up of what are virtually new markets for their pianos. Austria is a country in question where licences for the import of pianos of United Kingdom origin are now being granted to importers. 'Babygrands', which are a United Kingdom speciality, attracted much attention and marked interest was also shown in six-octave pianos. Harpsichords, including a triple-manual harpsichord in hand-inlaid case-work (a connoisseur's item) were a feature of one United Kingdom stand.

Lord Drumalbyn (foreground), Minister of State, Board of Trade, at the group exhibit sponsored by the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association and the Board of Trade.

Six British firms were represented on the stand sponsored by the Board of Trade in conjunction with the Scottish and Nottingham Lace Furnishings Manufacturers' Association. It was the first occasion on which these firms had taken part in a group exhibit in any overseas trade fair. Their attractive display consisted mainly of window net curtains and table covers in both cotton and terylene—sales of which to

(*Continued on next page*)

the Common Market countries have hitherto been negligible. The British exhibitors regarded their participation as a useful experience in that they have brought their products to the attention of a wide range of visiting buyers from many countries for the first time, received some interesting inquiries, and taken a number of sampling orders. Their participation has also enabled them to assess competition at first hand from the largest German and Common Market producers. This was described as intense but it was nevertheless felt that there was a market potential for styles and designs which were slightly different, even if the material did not compete in price. Many inquiries were received at the British stands from third countries, including the Persian Gulf, Portuguese East Africa and the Lebanon.

There were several newcomers among the 15 British firms exhibiting on a group stand organized by the United Kingdom Carpet Manufacturers' Federation with the support of the Board of Trade. Since British carpet manufacturers first participated in the Frankfurt Spring Fair five years ago they have achieved remarkable success in developing their exports to West Germany.

British manufacturers of fancy goods and gift ware articles were, as usual, strongly represented in the appropriate section of the Fair. Many of these firms have now participated for 10 years in this event.

When the Fair closed on February 20 the organizers announced that attendance by trade buyers and visitors had come up to expectations and that 20 per cent more foreign buyers had been recorded than at last year's event. The majority of the 2,757 German and foreign exhibitors, who took up a total exhibition space of over 133,000 square metres, were reported to have expressed satisfaction with the business results obtained at the Fair.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below*:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom	*Feb. 7*	*May 1*
Outside Europe	*Jan. 3*	*April 3*
Europe	*Dec. 13*	*Mar. 6*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7677, Ext. 2778, Europe; 2785 United Kingdom and Outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* *indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† *indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Additions to Classified lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 7, January 3, and December 13, respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition

LEICESTER: INTERNATIONAL SHOE MACHINERY EXHIBITION – May 3-7, 1965.
At the Granby Halls. Apply, Shoe & Leather News (Exhibitions) Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.2. (Monarch 0666).

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition

LOS ANGELES: WESTERN MATERIAL HANDLING AND PACKAGING SHOW – May 6-8, 1964.
† At the Great Western Exhibit Centre. Apply, A. Byron Perkins & Associates Inc., 3935 North Mission Road, Los Angeles 31.

EUROPE

Addition

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF ACCESSORIES AND MATERIALS FOR WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE AND MATTRESSES, HOUSE, SHIP AND VEHICLE BUILDING AND FOR LIGHT CONSTRUCTIONAL WORK – June 24-27, 1965.
Apply, Du Mont Publicity Company Limited, 18, Queensbury Place, London, S.W.1. Tel. Kensington 1700.

Permanent exhibition on the oil industry

A PERMANENT EXHIBITION dealing with all aspects of the oil and petrochemicals industries has been opened at the Shell Centre in London. It tells the story from the search for crude oil in distant parts of the world through the stages of its conversion into petroleum.

The exhibition was designed by James Gardner, R.D.I., C.B.E., and constructed by Frank W. Clifford Limited, London. The exhibition is not open to the general public but invited groups can be shown around by arrangement.

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Universal Exhibitions Limited, 9 Castle Place, High Wycombe, Bucks. Telephone: High Wycombe 21391-2-3.

Overseas Trade and Exports

Venezuela's industrial expansion offers opportunities

BY THE COUNSELLOR (COMMERCIAL),
H.M. EMBASSY, CARACAS.

An aerial view of part of the industrial centre in Valencia.
Photo: *The Daily Journal*

ON January 27 and 28 there took place in Caracas an Industrial Promotion Meeting which could be of great significance for British manufacturers, whether as suppliers of industrial equipment or as licensers of manufacturing rights or as participants, together with Venezuelan capital, in joint manufacturing ventures in Venezuela.

The meeting, attended by more than 300 Venezuelan industrialists, was sponsored by the Venezuelan Development Corporation (Corporación Venezolana de Fomento), an autonomous Government institution which is primarily concerned with the development of industry, with the collaboration of the Caracas Chamber of Industries. The purpose of the Meeting was described by Dr. Luis Vallenilla, the President of the Development Corporation, in his opening address. Briefly, the Corporation's role so far has been to provide the necessary assistance, financial, technical and other, once an industrialist has decided to take the plunge. Last year Dr. Vallenilla came to the conclusion that it was time to take a further step in industrial promotion and to indicate to industrialists, within the limits set by the fact that Venezuela has a free economy, specific projects which in the Government's view were desirable for the country's economy. With financial assistance from the U.S. Agency for International Development he therefore engaged Ebasco Services Inc. of New York to conduct studies on four specific new manufacturing projects: *hydraulic pumps*, *electric motors*, *pulp and paper*, and an *integrated fishing and fish processing concern*. Ebasco also conducted studies on certain branches of Venezuela's existing industry, namely the *leather*, *food*, *wood* and *metallurgical industries* and considered possible future developments. All these reports have now been published with the exception of that on pulp and paper.

Dr. Vallenilla's purpose in convoking the Industrial Promotion Meeting was to present these Ebasco reports to Venezuela's industrialists, who during the course of the following two days considered them in great detail in specially set up committees. A committee was also organized to discuss the future of the Venezuelan *textile* industry. The committees' reception of the Ebasco reports was in many cases critical. (A particular point which should be noted is that the reports were completed before the recent changes in the exchange rate structure; some of the market analysis is therefore based on conditions which no longer obtain). Nevertheless, these reports and the comments on them give a good indication of some of the possible developments in Venezuelan industry over the next few years.

Some of the committees specifically stated that foreign capital would be welcome, provided it was in conjunction with Venezuelan capital. In this connection one of the outstanding features of the present situation is the extent to which United States interests have permeated so many branches of Venezuelan industry – which perhaps helps to explain why so much of Venezuela's industrial equipment comes from the United States. Venezuela already accounts for something like half of all private American investment in Latin America and there is no sign of the interest abating. For instance an economic mission from the United States is due to arrive in Venezuela towards the end of February for a stay of a month.

This interest in Venezuela is doubtless based on a careful analysis of the prospects it offers. Politically last December's elections were a triumph of orderly democracy. Economically Venezuela is in good shape; she has a foreign exchange income from oil alone of about $4¼ million *a day* and her international reserves stand at over $800 million. It would therefore be surprising if American interest were to slacken off. *All the indications are that most Venezuelans would welcome a similar display of interest from the United Kingdom.*

The Ebasco reports are lengthy documents containing a mass of market information. However a very brief summary of the highlights likely to be of most interest to British manufacturers, and of the committee's comments, will be sent to the Export Services Branch for publication in the Export Service Bulletin.*

* The full texts in Spanish are also available for consultation in Export Services Branch.

Advertisement of Company Meeting.

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

Expansion in Centenary Year

The Annual General Meeting of National and Grindlays Bank Limited will be held on April 2 in London

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from the statement the Chairman, The Right Hon. Lord Aldington, PC, KCMG, CBE, DSO, circulated with the report and accounts for the year 1963:

It is my privilege to report to you upon the Bank's Centenary Year. I want to place on record the thanks of your Directors to Mr. J. K. Michie, for the purposeful leadership with which he guided the Bank's affairs so successfully as Chairman for close on 18 years, until he retired from the chair on December 31, 1963.

Some idea of the size of the task that this Bank accomplished under his leadership – and some indication of his wide understanding, foresight and courage – can be gained from these few figures. In 1946 when he became Chairman our deposits were £62 million, they are now £283 million; our advances were £13 million; they are now £160 million; we had 29 branches in 1946, we now have 163. And during these 18 years most of the territories in which we operate have experienced a rate of political, social and economic development that would have surprised our founders.

THE ACCOUNTS

The consolidated balance sheet continues to show a general expansion in our business. Total assets at December 31 last were £356,915,796. It will be noted that we have changed our practice this year to accord with that of leading banks in the world and have included for the first time an amount of £59,874,545 for Confirmed Credits, Guarantees and Endorsements. Without that figure our assets are about £20,000,000 higher than they were in December 1962.

Profits at £679,318 are not as high as in 1962, but the increase that year, as my predecessor stated, did not arise from our overseas operations. I am glad to be able to report that our profits from our widely spread banking overseas were higher this year than last.

Out of the year's profits the sum of £150,000 has been placed to Reserve Fund which when taken with the consolidated carry forward, is now a little more than our issued capital.

The half-yearly dividend proposed is unchanged at 7 per cent, making 14 per cent for the year.

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

As last year the profit £29,301 has been retained in the subsidiary company and is included in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

During the year the Finance and Development Corporation's capital was increased by the issue of 500,000 new shares of £1 each fully paid. In addition the Finance and Development Corporation's resources were increased by borrowing outside the Bank. The fixed term loans granted in these last fifteen years have been of benefit to our overseas customers in the public and private sector and we believe also a lasting advantage to the economies of their countries.

EXPORTERS' REFINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

In its second year the Exporters' Refinance Corporation made a small profit. Its turnover is increasing at a healthy rate as new exporting customers make use of its services and new facilities are developed to help export.

INDIA

The action by the Government and the country to marshal the resources necessary to meet the challenge from China included an unprecedented budget and strict control over credit. The rate of growth in the economy has been slower in the past two years than in the years of the first two Plans. But there were clear signs in the latter half of 1963 of more expansionist policies.

Money conditions have varied more than normally. In the first quarter of 1963 money was exceedingly short and the inter-bank calls rate reached 6¼ per cent. By the middle of the year that rate had fallen to under 1 per cent for a short period and it remained at a fairly easy level until December when taxation payments pushed it up to about 5 per cent.

This Bank will always wish to play its part in financing India's exports new and old as we have in financing the export of her main crops for these last hundred years. We welcome the creation by the Government of India of the new Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited.

A high level of industrial investment although financed partly by foreign loans inevitably puts a further strain on the banks when money conditions are tight. The Industrial Development Bank which is to be created shortly following legislation will greatly help in this respect.

In 1963 if we had not been able to increase our deposits through the new branches and by our drive for an increase in savings accounts, we should not have been able to go so far to meet the demands made upon us for industrial development.

I have full confidence in the Bank's ability to help in India's future development, and in the wish of our friends in India that we should do so.

PAKISTAN

I have these same feelings about our ability to help in Pakistan's future and about our position there. The rate of industrial expansion and the volume of exports generally are important factors for us to watch. Both were satisfactory in 1963. And it is encouraging to know of the increase in last year's wheat and sugar crops and of the expected increase in the 1963/64 rice crop.

Foreign private investment will continue to be welcomed in industries where large capital and high technical skill is involved.

CEYLON

We and the other British banks play an important part in financing both Ceylon's overseas trade and her industrial development as well as her tea, rubber and coconuts. We were able during the year to correct misleading reports that we confined our facilities to British owned firms. In fact a large part of our loans and overdrafts have been to Ceylon nationals or firms they control. In 1963 we offered a sum to help small-scale industrial enterprises approved by the Government, and we could do more in this and

other ways to strengthen Ceylon's economy, if we were not hampered by restrictions placed on the opening of new accounts with us by Ceylonese nationals. As a result of these our deposits have declined in the past year.

BURMA

Nationalization took from us our business in Burma on Febru-23, 1963. As reported to you last year, it was expected that a settlement on compensation would be made within three months. We have received K.5 lacs which represented a loan granted by the Bank to its Rangoon Branch but there is still no settlement of our main claim for compensation.

The profit earned up to February 23, 1963, has not been remitted and has therefore not been included in our profit figures for this year.

EAST AFRICA

The independence of Kenya was achieved on December 12, 1963, in circumstances far more promising than most prophets could have predicted. That this was so is due in the main to the political leadership of Kenya and to Mr. Malcolm Macdonald.

The future of the East African Common Services Organization now rightly falls to be decided by fully independent governments but we should not be impatient if they take a little time before deciding about this and about Federation. Anyone responsible for banking in East Africa can have little doubt about the economic advantages to the territories of full and free co-operation between them, but other factors have rightly to be taken into consideration before final decisions can be taken. A separate but related question concerns the formation of a Central Bank. In solving this, too, regard has to be had to the different economic, political and social conditions in the territories.

GENERAL

After dealing with the bank's activities in African countries, the Chairman's statement continues:

After a year when Britain's visible trade exports have reached new records it is perhaps right to emphasize the value to that trade of the British overseas banks and the importance of the so-called invisible exports which accrue from them. The growing interest in our aims and problems taken by United Kingdom High Commissioners and their staffs, and by the Government in London, is both welcome and encouraging. If, as I hope, this country is further to expand its investment in Commonwealth and other developing countries – and to request others to do the same – it is also right that Britain's policies and actions should foster its existing investment in those territories.

Overseas, each year adds to the importance of the help we can give to the development of industry, new and old, in each territory. This often requires longer term finance than that to which bankers were accustomed earlier in the century.

The note on which I wish to end my first statement is that of efficiency and modernization of our methods. I have seen many improvements at home and overseas in recent years. Good evidence of this at home is the computer which Mr. Michie opened on December 30 last. In India and our other territories there are varying degrees of mechanization in different branches. What is right in one place may not be right elsewhere. And our staff must be carried along with our plans. But in the long run the test whether the service we provide will be preferred to the service of others is the test of efficiency, coupled of course with the human understanding of our customers' needs of which the three forebears of this Bank have always been proud. We intend to see that with the co-operation of our staff we use the best machinery and methods that are appropriate to each of our branches. The quality of service we offer shall be second to none.

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

£6 million British loan for Pakistan

UNDER AN AGREEMENT completed in Karachi on February 25 the British Government has made a loan of £6,280,000 to the Government of Pakistan to finance the purchase in the United Kingdom of one new ship, jute machinery, equipment for railways, steel billets, tea-making machinery and equipment for tea gardens. These are required to implement Pakistan's current Five-Year Plan.

The Agreement was signed by Mr. Osman Ali, Secretary to Government on behalf of the Government of Pakistan, and by Sir Morrice James, the British High Commissioner, on behalf of Britain.

Britain undertook to make this new loan available at the May 1963 meeting of the Consortium of friendly countries formed by the International Bank to co-ordinate aid to Pakistan. It brings the total of British Government loans to Pakistan to £53.28 million, of which the contribution to this current Plan totals £33.28 million.

The loan has been made under Section 3 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949. The repayment period will be 25 years including a grace period of 7 years before repayment of principal commences and a waiver of interest for the first 7 years of the loan.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2656). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'*

Denmark and Yugoslavia

A PROTOCOL governing trade between Denmark and Yugoslavia during the period November 1, 1963, to October 31, 1964, was signed in Copenhagen on November 4, 1963.

The Protocol follows the same principles as the previous one, promises about the free issue of licences for imports from Yugoslavia having been given in respect of goods entered on the Danish free list. Seven commodities are exempted, fixed quotas having been agreed for imports of tinned fish, leather goods, textiles, footwear, autocycles, bicycles and wicker furniture. Quotas have also been fixed for a number of commodities in the Danish global import list but, as usual, no quotas have been set up for Danish exports.

Inquiries relating to this Notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5757, Exts., 458, 459 and 461).

Cuba and East Germany

IT WAS REPORTED in the *Neues Deutschland* on January 19 that a Protocol covering the mutual exchange of goods between Cuba and East Germany for 1964 was signed in East Berlin on January 18.

According to this announcement Cuban exports to East Germany will include tobacco, rum, sugar, dried fruit, fruit juices and mining products.

East Germany in return will export to Cuba chemicals, agricultural machinery and equipment, engineering products, electrical goods, vehicles and a large number of manufactured Consumer goods.

Detailed quota lists are not available.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2258), quoting reference CRE 2322G.

(*Continued on next page*)

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS *Continued*

Cuba and Poland

IT WAS RECENTLY reported in the Polish press that a protocol covering trade and payments between Cuba and Poland for the year 1964 was signed in Warsaw on February 3, 1964.

It is understood Cuban exports to Poland will include raw sugar, ores and concentrates of non-ferrous metals, detergents, agricultural food products, and cigars.

In return Poland will export to Cuba agricultural machinery and building machines, machine tools, laboratory apparatus, bicycles, electrical motors and equipment, hard coal and activated carbon, rolled products and textiles.

Detailed information on the quotas is not available.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2258), quoting reference CRE 2562/G.

UAR (Egypt) and East Germany

DETAILS HAVE BEEN received of the long term trade and payments agreement between the United Arab Republic and East Germany, signed in Cairo on February 16, 1963. The agreement, which is valid for three years from January 1, 1963, provides for an annual exchange of scheduled goods; in the first year of operation, East Germany was to import £8·7 million worth of Egyptian products, including £4 million worth of cotton and £2 million worth of cotton yarn, whilst the United Arab Republic agreed to accept East German goods to a value of £9·7 million, mainly capital equipment.

The agreement and schedules are available for inspection at the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 305, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2358).

UAR (Egypt) and North Korea

A LONG TERM trade agreement and a payments agreement between the United Arab Republic and North Korea were signed in Cairo on February 16, 1963. Details of these agreements have now been received and inquiries may be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2358).

Morocco and Norway

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of January 31, 1964, announced the renewal, from January 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964, of the current trade agreement between Morocco and Norway. Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged.

Morocco and Switzerland

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of January 31, 1964, announced the renewal, from January 1 to December 31, 1964, of the current trade agreement with Switzerland. Quotas remain unchanged except for an increase of 500,000 Swiss francs in the Casablanca fair quota for Switzerland.

Morocco and Poland

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of January 31, 1964, announced the renewal, from January 1 to December 31, 1964, of the trade agreement between Morocco and Poland. Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged.

The French text of the above three announcements may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

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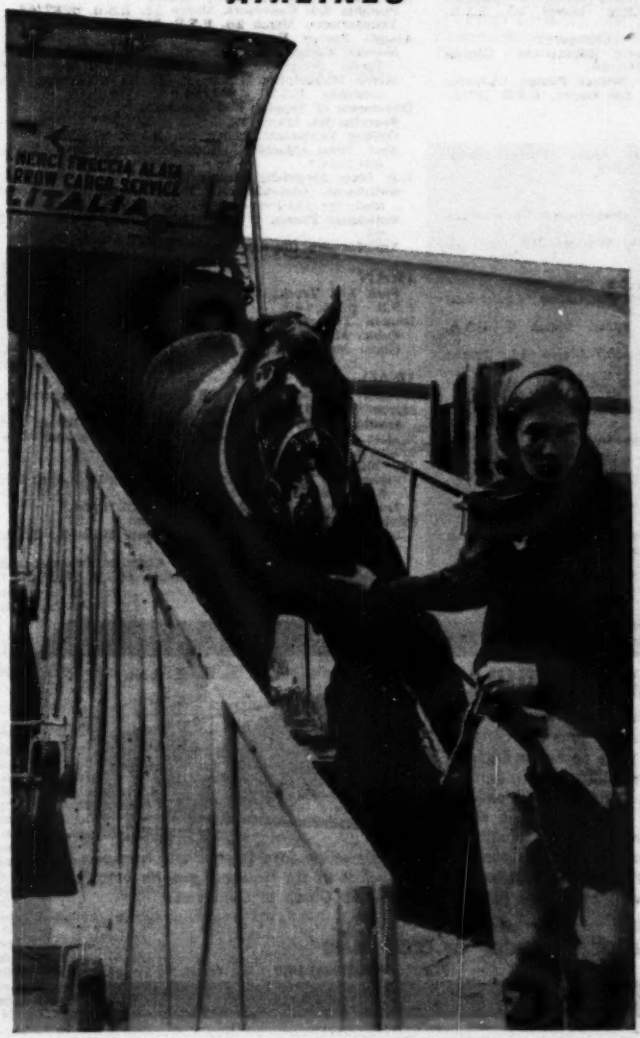

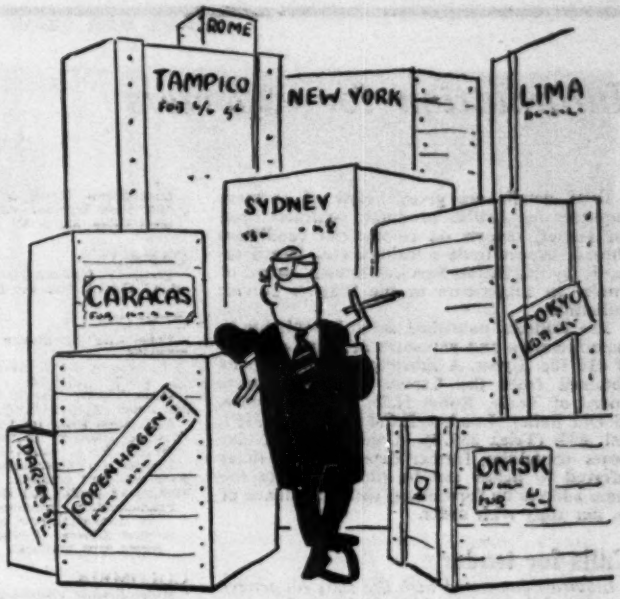

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For Exports, see

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H.35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (Tel. City 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

AUSTRALIA

Mount Isa Railway Constructional Project. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 5310/64.
Station Service Valves for Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. March 10. E.S.B. 4973/64.
Steel Substation Structures for Cairns Regional Electricity Board. March 18. E.S.B. 4979/64.
Victorian Railways, Melbourne:
Axle Boxes. March 11. E.S.B. 5213/64.*
Railway Bogies. March 11. E.S.B. 5214/64.*
Western Australian Government Tender Board:
Permanent Way Equipment. March 19. E.S.B. 5300/64.*
Turnout Components. March 19. E.S.B. 5245/64.*
Postmaster-General's Department:
Electronic Telephone Exchanges. August 6. E.S.B. 5215/64.
Television Transmitter Antennae. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 4683/64.*
Testing Instruments. April 21. E.S.B. 5281/64*

BURMA

Radio and Ancillary Equipment for Department of Civil Aviation. March 31. E.S.B. 5282/64.*
People's Stores Corporation:
Concrete Reinforcement. March 30. E.S.B. 5738/64.*
Bolts and Nuts. March 30. E.S.B. 5737/64.*
Conveyor Spare Parts. March 20. E.S.B. 4977/64.*
Pyrometer; Porcelain Pots. March 25. E.S.B. 4978/64.*
Pressed Steel Tanks. March 25. E.S.B. 4974./64.*
Lead Sheets. March 23. E.S.B. 4975/64.*
Mild Steel Sections. March 23. E.S.B. 4976/64.*
Steel Tubes. March 30. E.S.B. 5736/64.*

CANADA

Crane for National Harbours Board. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 5299/64.

CEYLON

China Clay for Eastern Paper Mill. March 17. E.S.B. 5220/64.
Greaseproof Butter Wrappers for Milk Board. March 11. E.S.B. 5219/64.
Hydro-Electric Scheme for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. April 7. E.S.B. 5212/64.
Purification Plant for Department of Water Supply and Drainage. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4629/64.*
Textiles for Government Stores Department. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4605/64.*
Ministry of Health and Housing:
Pharmaceutical Injections. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1673/64.*
Surgical Gloves. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1672/64.*

COLOMBIA

Hydro-Electric Constructional Project for Electrificadora de Antioquia S.A. March 30. E.S.B. 5259/64.
Pipe Fittings, Valves and Sluice Gates for Instituto Nacional de Fomento Municipal. March 30. E.S.B. 5238/64.*
Empresas Publicas Municipales de Cartegena:
Electrical Equipment. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 5246/64.
Water Filtration Equipment; Sewage Pumps. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 5711/64.

DENMARK

Vehicles for Headquarters Allied Forces Baltic Approaches. March 16. E.S.B. 5222/64.*

FORMOSA

Textile Machinery for China Development Corporation. March 25. E.S.B. 5720/64.*
Textile Machinery for Seaward Worsted Mill Co. Ltd. March 16. E.S.B. 4982/64.*
Central Trust of China:
Circuit Breakers. March 11. E.S.B. 5289/64.*
Tranformer Drying and Oil Purification Equipment. March 19. E.S.B. 5241/64.*
Fire Clay Crucible; Filter Paper. March 9. E.S.B. 4969/64.*
Insecticide. (Further Information.) March 11. Tender re-issued. E.S.B. 32959/63.*
Oil Measuring Machine. March 12. E.S.B. 4914/64.*
Insulating Fire Bricks. March 17. E.S.B. 4970/64.*
Substation Distribution Apparatus. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 33176/63.*
Fork Lift Truck. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 39556/63.*
Steel Pipe. March 20. E.S.B. 5288/64.*
Splicing Equipment. March 17. Tender re-issued. E.S.B. 40050/63.*
Steel Pipe. March 17. E.S.B. 5719/64.*
Steel Pipes. March 17. E.S.B. 5717/64.*
Stainless Steel Plate and Flanges. March 17. Tender re-issued. E.S.B. 36780/63.*
Tyres and Tubes. March 21. Tender re-issued. E.S.B 586/64.*
Steel Sheets. March 16. E.S.B. 5718/64.*
Electrical Equipment. (Further Information.) March 20. Tender re-issued (certain items only). E.S.B. 38140/63.*
Frequency Relays. March 12. E.S.B. 5249/64.*
M.S. Plate and Channel. March 13. E.S.B. 4915/64.*
Drill Bits. March 14. E.S.B. 4919/64.*
Steel Plates. March 16. E.S.B. 4918/64.*
S.S. Tubing. (Further Information.) March 13. Tender re-issued. E.S.B. 36924/63.

GHANA

Ghana Supply Commission:
Low-Sided Railway Wagons. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4912/64.*
Bogie Bolster Wagons. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4911/64.*

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:
Drilling Equipment. (Further Information.) April 2. Tender re-issued (certain items only). E.S.B. 25694/63.*
Medical and Surgical Equipment. (Further Information.) March 9. Tender re-issued (certain items only). E.S.B. 27865/63.*

HONG KONG

C.I. Manholes; Gratings, etc. for Colonial Secretariat, Government of Hong Kong. March 13. E.S.B. 4991/64.*

INDIA

Chicory Powder for Coffee Board. March 10. E.S.B. 5760/64.*
Pump Sets for Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. Closing date postponed to March 12. B.S.B. 3435/64.*
Radio Communication Equipment for Central Railway. April 30. E.S.B. 5297/64.
Spillway Gates; Mechanical Hoists for Irrigation Department. April 20. E.S.B. 5758/64.
Transformers for Gujarat Electricity Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 4214/64.
Transformers for Madras State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 17. E.S.B. 39004/63.*
Maharashtra State Electricity Board:
Portable Belt Conveyors. March 16. E.S.B. 5287/64.
Transformers. March 23. E.S.B. 5286/64.
Atomic Energy Establishment:
Booster Compressor Assembly. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4646/64.*
Stereo Microscopes. March 9. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4643/64.*
Directorate of Supplies and Disposals:
Pumping Set. March 12. E.S.B. 5757/64.*
Drilling Equipment. March 20. E.S.B. 5759/64.*
Shot Blast Machine. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 4941/64.*
U.P. State Electricity Board:
Switchgear. (Amendment.) Tender notice No. should read—Q—1336—not G—1336. E.S.B. 1310/64.
Switchgear Panels. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 4287/64.
Transformers. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 4288/64.

IRAN

Fork Lift Trucks for Ministry of Finance. April 16. E.S.B. 5733/64.*
Iranian Tobacco Monopoly:
Cable. May 2. E.S.B. 5730/64.*
Glass. May 3. E.S.B. 5732/64.*

IRAQ

Pipes for Government Oil Refineries Administration. March 28. E.S.B. 5270/64.
Road Vehicles for Directorate-General of Roads and Bridges. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 3800/64.*
The Ministry of Industry:
Piping and Tanks. Closing date postponed to April 15. E.S.B. 33734/63.
Transmission Lines. May 4. E.S.B. 5272/64.*
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
Iron Brackets. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 3795/64.*
Lightning Arresters; Insulators. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 3413/64.*

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The Ministry of Defence:
Dodge Truck Spares. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4674/64.*
Tarpaulin Sheets. March 22. E.S.B. 5236/64.*
Truck Spares. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4675/64.*
Iraqi Ports Administration:
C.I. Pipe Fittings. Tender documents (specification only in English) now available. E.S.B. 4670/64.*
Cranes. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4677/64.*
Solder. March 19. E.S.B. 5275/64.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Filtration Plant for River Sow Regional Water Supply Scheme. April 10. E.S.B. 5227/64.
Pumping Plant for Wexford County Council. April 10. E.S.B. 5226/64.
Traffic Signals for Dublin Corporation. March 10. E.S.B. 5702/64.

ITALY

Electric Light Bulbs and Tubes for Headquarters Allied Forces South Eastern Europe. March 20. E.S.B. 5739. 64.*

KUWAIT

Omnibuses for Kuwait Transport Co. May 7. E.S.B. 5714/64.
Ministry of Public Health:
Glass Bottles. April 4. E.S.B. 5706/64.
Insecticides. April 4. E.S.B. 5707/64.
Ministry of Education:
Writing Materials. March 18. E.S.B. 5704/64.
School Furniture. March 22. E.S.B. 5713/64.
Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Refrigeration Plant. March 29. E.S.B. 5237/64.*
Switchgear. March 18. E.S.B. 5203/64.*
Conduits and Fittings. March 18. E.S.B. 5204/64.*

LEBANON

Telephones for Ministere Des P.T.T. May 13. E.S.B. 4994/64.*

MALAYSIA

Barbed Wire; Angle Iron Pickets for Ministry of Defence. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 5202/64.
Sulphate of Alumina for Public Utilities Board, Singapore. March 31. E.S.B. 5716/64.*

MOROCCO

Prefecture de Casablanca, Travaux Municipaux:
Cable. March 10. E.S.B. 5230/64.*
Lighting Equipment. March 10. E.S.B. 5229/64.*

NEW ZEALAND

Wagon Turntables for New Zealand Railways. April 22. E.S.B. 4992/64.*
Paper for Government Printing Office. March 27. E.S.B. 5278/64.*
Ministry of Works:
Textiles. April 7. E.S.B. 5708/64.*
Moleskin. March 26. E.S.B. 5709/64.*
General Post Office:
Adhesive Tape. March 24. E.S.B. 5276/64.*
Side-Band Receiver. March 24. E.S.B. 5277/64.*

PAKISTAN

Wire Rope for Department of Investment, Promotion and Supplies. March 9. E.S.B. 5291/64.
Directorate General Telegraph and Telephone:
Cable. March 30. E.S.B. 5263/64.
Insulators. March 25. E.S.B. 5271/64.*
Air Conditioning Equipment. April 6. E.S.B. 5262/64.

PERU

Construction of a Road for Ministry for Development and Public Works. (Further Information.) Closing date is May 19. Tender documents in Spanish now available. E.S.B. 4206/64.*

SAUDI ARABIA

Survey Equipment for Ministry of Agriculture. March 21. E.S.B. 5755/64.

SOUTH AFRICA

Chemicals for Water Treatment for South African Railways. March 20. E.S.B. 5201/64.*
Power Station Plant for City of Cape Town. May 4. E.S.B. 10079/63.
Cape Provincial Administration:
Caravans. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available E.S.B. 4693/64.*
Laundry Machinery. March 13. E.S.B. 4999/64.*
Laundry Equipment. March 17. E.S.B. 5000/64.*
State Tender Board:
Drawing Office Equipment. March 11. E.S.B. 5253/64.*
Electric Meters; Rectifiers. March 18. E.S.B. 5283/64.*
Fire Extinguishers. March 9. E.S.B. 5255/64.*
Laboratoryware. March 23. E.S.B. 5284/64.*
Laboratory Equipment. March 24. E.S.B. 5252/64.*
Fire Tenders. March 11. E.S.B. 5254/64.*
Photographic Equipment; Microscopes and Accessories. March 20. E.S.B. 5251/64.*

Export activity at home and abroad

The signing of the £1¼ million contract in Accra between British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., and the Government of Ghana. Seen are (left to right:) Mr. I. W. Benneh, *Deputy Minister (C) Ministry of Communications and Works;* Mr. E. Archie Winful, *Principal Secretary (C) Minister of Communications and Works;* Mr. E. K. Bensah, *Minister of Communications and Works;* Mr. C. R. Walker, *Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, London;* Mr. C. A. Chidwick, *Export Manager, BICC and Director of BICC (Export) Limited;* Mr. E. K. W. Anane-Tabury, *Principal Assistant Secretary (C) Minister of Communications and Works;* and Mr. S. J. Gross, *The Principal British Trade Commissioner, Ghana.*

Photo : *Ghanaian Times.*

Mr. J. H. Greenfield (seated centre), Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Nairobi, discussing export problems during his recent visit to Burnley, which was arranged by the Burnley and District Chamber of Commerce. During his stay Mr. Greenfield gave advice on market research in Kenya, the appointment of agents, advertising and other export problems to representatives of firms in the Padiham to Colne area. He also answered questions on exports to Pakistan, a country in which he had served previously. Seen with Mr. Greenfield are Mrs. D. Hitchcock, secretary of the Chamber's export group; Mr. F. Collins, Board of Trade; Mr. W. Parker, secretary of the Chamber; Alderman J. Herbert, president of the Chamber; and Mr. L. Smith and Mr. L. Stanworth, export manager and managing director, respectively, of Thomas Ashworth & Co. Ltd., one of the firms who sought Mr. Greenfield's help.

Photo : *Burnley Express.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Paper; Stationery Items for Central Purchasing Authority. March 11. Tender documents (specifications in French) available. E.S.B. 5734/64.*

SPAIN

Constructional Project for Ministerio de Obras Publicas. March 16 E.S.B. 5209/64.

Office Machinery; Vaccine for Direccion General De Correos y Telecommunicacion. Closing dates for items No. (1) and (2) are April 15 and March 16 respectively. E.S.B. 4938/64.

SUDAN

Wagon Wheels; Axle Boxes for Sudan Railways. March 9. E.S.B. 5258/64.*

THAILAND

Communication Equipment for International Aviation Department. March 18. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5221/64.*

Cooling Unit for The Battery Organisation. March 10. E.S.B. 5268/64.

Meters for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. March 31. E.S.B. 5264/64/D.L.F.*

Planing Machine for State Railway of Thailand. March 25. E.S.B. 5231/64.

Thailand Tobacco Monopoly:

Bitumen Paper. March 12. E.S.B. 5266/64.

Cellulose Strip. March 13. S.E.B. 5267/64.

Cocoa. March 11. E.S.B. 5265/64.

TURKEY

Crane for Turkish Maritime Bank. March 10. E.S.B. 5274/64.*

Paper and Paper Products for Allied Land Forces South Eastern Europe. March 17. E.S.B. 4990/64.*

Tractors for State Railways Administration. March 16. Tender documents in Turkish available. E.S.B. 5269/64.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bureau of Reclamation:

Motor Generators. Closing date postponed to February 25. E.S.B. 39509/63.*

Telemetering Equipment. March 10. E.S.B. 5218/64.*

Agency and export opportunities, market reports, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

Afghanistan
Inquiry forb rushes; domestic food appliances; women's clothing and underwear; sports clothing. (E.S.B. 5359/64.)

Algeria/Yugoslavia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7146/G.)

All Countries
Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 76/64.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for knives. (E.S.B. 5611/64.)

Austria
Market report on vending machines. (E.S.B. 3544/64.)
Market report on packaging machinery. (E.S.B. 39975/63.)
Market report on agricultural and horticultural machinery. (E.S.B. 1844/64.)

Bolivia
Inquiry for carpets. (E.S.B. 5398/64.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for confectionery; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 5938/64.)
Agency inquiry for haberdashery; travel goods fittings. (E.S.B. 5982/64.)
Agency inquiry for diesel engines. (E.S.B. 5332/64.)
Inquiry for gift items; stationery. (E.S.B. 38015/63.)
Inquiry for metal seals. (E.S.B. 5177/64.)
Inquiry for mobile hydraulic cranes. (E.S.B. 5813/64.)
Inquiry for stainless steel tableware. (E.S.B. 5881/64.)
Inquiry for cosmetics; drugs. (E.S.B. 5695/64.)
Inquiry for cocoa powder. (E.S.B. 4886/64.)
Federal Government Contracts. (E.S.B. 13181/63.)

Colombia
Inquiry for raw materials for hunting cartridges. (E.S.B. 5185/64.)

Cyprus
Agency inquiry for diesel engines; jute string; platform elevators. (E.S.B. 5650/64.)
Business visit.

Dominican Republic
Inquiry for G.I. sheets; steel bars; tinplate. (E.S.B. 4508/64.)

Egypt
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 5050/64.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for lubrication systems. (E.S.B. 5868/64.)
Inquiry for woollen and worsted suitings. (E.S.B. 40662/63.)

France
Agency inquiry for games; sports equipment; toys. (E.S.B. 5587/64.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery; biscuits; tinned goods. (E.S.B. 5689/64.)
Agency inquiry for tweeds. (E.S.B. 5694/64.)
Agency inquiry for eddy-current couplings; variable speed units.(E.S.B. 5447/64.)
Agency inquiry for engineers tools; hardware; whisky. (E.S.B. 5472/64.)
Agency inquiry for carpets. (E.S.B. 5459/64.)

Germany
Import opportunity – raw hides, etc. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Ghana
Inquiry for hydrobiological research equipment. (E.S.B. 5325/64.)

Honduras, Republic of
Inquiry for aerosol manufacturing and filling machinery; chemicals and plant. (E.S.B. 3867/64.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for automobile accessories and spares; garage and workshop equipment. (E.S.B. 5154/64.)
Agency inquiry for electrical instruments. (E.S.B. 5878/64.)
Agency inquiry for building materials. (E.S.B. 5589/64.)
Agency inquiry for audio-visual teaching machinery; television; radar equipment; language elaborators – further information. (E.S.B. 6470/63.)
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 5153/64.)

Italy/Morocco
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 3941/G.)

Italy/Pakistan
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 5132/G.)

Italy/Portugal
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 2049/G.)

Japan
Inquiry for cable fittings. (E.S.B. 5588/64.)

Jordan
Agency inquiry for electrical automobile components. (E.S.B. 40267/63.)

Kuwait
Report by the Kuwait fund for Arab economic development. (E.S.B. 4730/64.)

Malaysia
Agency inquiry for electrical cables for vehicles. (E.S.B. 5655/64.)

Mozambique
Agency inquiry for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 5994/64.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for mechanical handling apparatus. (E.S.B. 5520/64.)
Agency inquiry for wrenches. (E.S.B. 6004/64.)
Inquiry for power transmission equipment. (E.S.B. 5978/64.)

Netherlands Antilles
Inquiry for foil; paper; tissues. (E.S.B. 805/64.)

Norway
Agency inquiry for piece goods. (E.S.B. 5805/64.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for chemical machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 5825/64.)

Saudi Arabia
Agency inquiry for batteries and materials. (E.S.B. 5130/64.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 5103/64.)

Southern Rhodesia
Agency inquiry for shoe leathers. (E.S.B. 5327/64.)

South Vietnam
Inquiry for hosiery yarns. (E.S.B. 5961/64.)

Spain
Inquiry in respect of road development; laboratory equipment; machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 4539/64.)
Report on electric power. (E.S.B. 3387/64.)

Sudan
Inquiry for clothing; cotton piece goods; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 5072/64.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 5419/64.)
Inquiry for copper tubing. (E.S.B. 5647/64.)
Inquiry for bathroom cabinets; hardware; chain-link fencing; plastics material; steel tubes. (E.S.B. 5411/64.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for fork lift trucks; forestry equipment and machines. (E.S.B. 5954/64.)
Agency inquiry for filter mats. (E.S.B. 5575/64.)
Inquiry for oxydised copper powder. (E.S.B. 5698/64.)

Syria
Inquiry for earthmoving equipment; road making machinery. (E.S.B. 5345/64.)

Trinidad and Tobago
Television advertising – further information. (E.S.B. 29417/63.)

Turkey
Agency inquiry for equipment for petroleum industry. (E.S.B. 5503/64.)
Inquiry in respect of industrial development machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 4702/64.)
International development association credit; Thermal power station – further information. (E.S.B. 5090/64.)

United States of America
Inquiry for communications equipment; electronic equipment. (E.S.B. 3939/64.)
Inquiry for riding clothing.(E.S.B. 5305/64.)
Inquiry for cough drops. (E.S.B. 5141/64.)
Inquiry for steel rail. (E.S.B. 5812/64.)
Inquiry for steel blanks. (E.S.B. 5106/64.)
Manufacture under licence–rubber products; plastics. (E.S.B. 1889/64.)
Departmental store promotion of British goods. (E.S.B. 5493/64.) (E.S.B. 5519/64.)
Visits of departmental store buyers. (E.S.B. 5643/64.)
Visits of buyers–further information. (E.S.B. 1887/64.)
Trade shows in St. Louis to be visited by an officer of the British Consulate-General. (E.S.B. 5699/64.)

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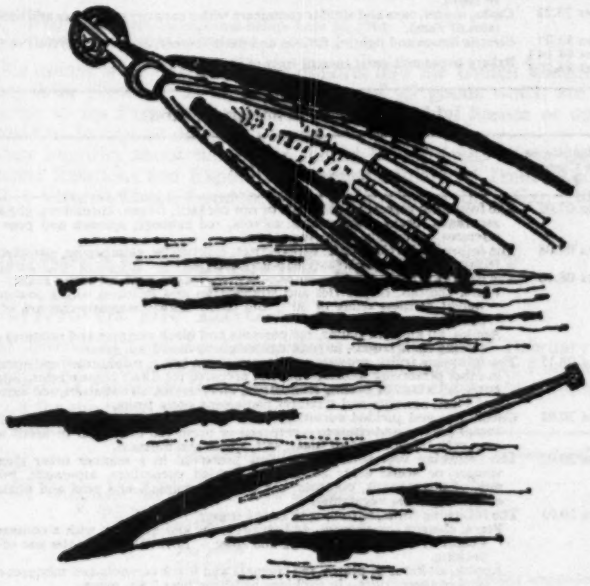

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

DENMARK

Removal of import restrictions

ON JANUARY 1, 1964, the Danish authorities announced the liberalization of certain goods from import licensing control, and the list published on pages 362-364 of the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 16, 1963, should be amended. These liberalized items are shown under List 'A'.

Where the liberalization shown in List 'A' relates only to part of a tariff heading, in the interests of clarity, the goods still remaining subject to import licensing under these headings are shown in List 'B'.

List 'A' (liberalized from January 1964)

Heading in the Customs Tariff	Item
ex 07.02	Vegetables (whether or not cooked) preserved by freezing, *except* peas, beans, asparagus, spinach, carrots, champignons (psalliota), gherkins, cucumbers, red cabbage.
ex 07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared: potatoes, cauliflowers, asparagus, gherkins, cucumbers, tomatoes and onions (rest of item).
ex 08.08	Bilberries, cloudberries, mulberries and rowanberries, fresh.
ex 08.10	The following fruits, preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar: netted melons and berries (*except* strawberries, raspberries, red or white currants and black currants); apples, plums of all kinds, red or white currants, black currants and mixtures containing any of these fruits but less than 30% by weight of pears, cherries, strawberries or raspberries, in packings with a gross weight of not more than 2 kgs. each.
ex 08.11	Netted melons, gooseberries, blackberries, bilberries, cloudberries, mulberries and rowanberries, provisionally preserved in brine, sulphur water or in other preservative solutions.
ex 20.01	Beetroot, apples, pears, cherries and plums of all kinds, berries and netted melons, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard.
ex 20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, *except* peas, beans, asparatus, spinach, carrots, champignons (psalliotat), gherkins, cucumbers, red cabbage, potatoes.
ex 20.03	The following fruits, preserved by freezing, containing added sugar: netted melons and berries (except strawberries, raspberries, red or white currants and blackcurrants); apples, plums of all kinds, red or white currants, black currants and mixtures containing any of these fruits but less than 30% by weight of pears, cherries, strawberries or raspberries, in packings with a gross weight of not more than 2 kgs. each.
ex 20.06	The following fruits, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit: netted melons and berries (except strawberries, raspberries, red or white currants and black currants); apples, plums of all kinds, red or white currants, black currants and mixtures containing any of these fruits but less than 30% by weight of pears, cherries, strawberries or raspberries, in packings with a gross weight of not more than 2 kgs. each.
ex 20.07	Vegetable juices and fruit juice of plums, netted melons, gooseberries, blackberries, bilberries, cloudberries, mulberries and rowanberries, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit.
ex 22.09	Aqua vitae, liqueurs and other alcoholic beverages.
ex 25.16	Granite, other than blocks and sheets.
ex 25.17	Crushed or broken stone, macadam and tarred macadam (rest of item).
ex 36.02	Ammonium explosives in the form of powder (rest of item).
ex 40.09	Fire-hoses containing nylon.
ex 45.03	Articles of natural cork.
ex 45.04	Agglomerated cork and articles thereof (rest of item).
ex 48.09	Building board of wood pulp, wood fibre or other vegetable fibre (rest of item).
59.15	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing.
ex 68.03	Worked slate and articles of slate, including articles of agglomerated slate (rest of item).
ex 73.23	Casks, drums, cans and similar containers with a capacity of 20 litres and upwards (rest of item).
ex 83.07	Electric lamps and lighting fittings and parts thereof, of base metal (rest of item)
ex 84.14 ex 85.11	Bakery ovens and parts thereof (rest of item).

List 'B' (subject to licensing control)

Heading in the Customs Tariff	Item
ex 07.02	The following vegetables (whether or not cooked), frozen: cucumbers, gherkins, asparagus, beans, mushrooms, carrots, red cabbage, spinach and peas and mixtures containing these vegetables.
ex 08.08	The following berries, fresh: blackberries, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red currants, black currants and gooseberries.
ex 08.10	The following fruits (whether or not cooked), frozen, without added sugar: Pears, cherries, raspberries and strawberries and mixtures with a content by weight of these fruits of 30% and over – notwithstanding the size of the packings. Apples, all kinds of plums, red currants and black currants and mixtures containing these fruits – in packings weighing over 2 kg. gross.
ex 08.11	The following fruits, provisionally preserved in brine, sulphurous acid water or in other preserving solutions but not prepared for direct consumption: apples, pears, all kinds of plums, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red currants and black currants and mixtures containing these fruits.
ex 20.01	Cucumbers and pickled cucumbers and mixtures containing these vegetables, except pickles and chutney – prepared or preserved in vinegar or acetic acid, even with the addition of sugar, salt, spices and mustard.
ex 20.02	The following vegetables prepared or preserved in a manner other than in vinegar or acetic acid: cucumbers, pickled cucumbers, asparagus, beans, mushrooms, carrots, potatoes, red cabbage, spinach and peas and mixtures containing these vegetables.
ex 20.03	The following fruits, frozen, with added sugar: Pears, cherries, raspberries, and strawberries and mixtures with a content by weight of these fruits of 30% and over – notwithstanding the size of the packing. Apples, all kinds of plums, red currants and black currants and mixtures containing these fruits – in packings weighing over 2 kg. gross.
ex 20.06	The following fruits, prepared or preserved in another manner, whether or not with added sugar or alcohol: Pears, cherries, raspberries and strawberries and mixtures with a content by weight of these fruits of 30% and over – notwithstanding the size of the packings. Apples, all kinds of plums, red currants and black currants and mixtures containing these fruits – in packings weighing over 2 kg. gross.
ex 20.07	The following fruit juices, unfermented, whether or not with added sugar but without added alcohol: of apples and pears, cherries, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red currants and white currants and fruit juice mixtures containing juices of these fruits.
ex 22.09	Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) not denatured, with an alcohol content under 80% by volume.
ex 25.16	Granite (including that known as black granite, for example diabase and diorite) in the form of blocks and plates not further worked than roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing.
ex 40.06	Adhesives with backing of plastic or paper.
ex 40.09	Piping and tubing of unhardened rubber, except hoses with inlay of plaited steel fabric, fire hoses containing nylon, ready mounted brake hoses and fenders for port equipment and the like.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Exts. 458, 459 and 461).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Increased import duties on iron and steel

WITH EFFECT from February 15, the Federal German Authorities increased the rates of duty on certain iron and steel products imported into the Federal Republic from countries which are not members of the European Coal and Steel Community. Tariff Nos. affected are 73.01 to 73.16, excluding 73.04 and 73.14.

The new rates of duty were announced in 'Bundesgesetzblatt' Part II No. 6 of February 14, 1964 (pages 127 to 136) and details may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Tariff Section, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

1964 Quotas for U.K. Exports to the Federal Republic of Germany

AN AGREED MINUTE concerning Anglo/German trade in 1964 was signed in London on February 14. It provides for the 1963 quotas for imports into the Federal Republic of Germany from the United Kingdom and its Dependent Overseas Territories to be repeated for the year January 1 to December 31, 1964, subject to the substitution of the following quotas for the same numbered items in the quota list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 26, 1963.

The quota for Kenya butter (Item No. 17) has been deleted from the list.

Serial No.	Commodity	Commodity Code Numbers	D.M.
8	Fresh cut flowers	0603 11, 12, 13, 19	150,000
13	Canned meat	1602 50, ex 99	250 tons (a)
14	Live or slaughtered beef cattle		250 tons (a) (b)

Footnotes
(a) The full amount can be imported before June 30, 1964.
(b) Dressed carcase weight equivalent.

No quotas were established for imports into the United Kingdom from West Germany as the importation of all goods which are of interest to the Federal Republic is on open general licence or open individual licence or on global quota.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 367, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2309).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Tariffs in the EEC

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes* of February 7, contains the text of Decisions taken by the Council of the European Economic Community to suspend temporarily or reduce the Common Tariff for the items shown below:

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods	Common Tariff
03.01	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen:	
	B. Salt water fish:	
	I. Whole, headless or in pieces:	
	ex (C) Other:	
	Sea perch	Totally suspended until June 30, 1964.
	Sea mullet	
	Sea bream	
	Dentex	
	Rock perch	
	Dogfish	
03.03	Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted in brine or dried; crustaceans, in shell, simply boiled in water:	
	A. Crustaceans:	
	ex I. Lobsters and spiny lobsters (sea crayfish):	
	Spiny lobsters (sea crayfish)	Totally suspended until June 30, 1964.
	ex II. Crabs, shrimps, prawns and freshwater crayfish:	
	Prawns and shrimps	Totally suspended until June 30, 1964.
09.01	*Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion:	
	A. Coffee:	
	I. Unroasted:	
	(a) Not freed of caffeine	9·6% until June 30, 1964.

* The Journal contains a further Decision taken by the Council of the EEC for the suspension by the Member States of their duties applicable to trade between themselves and to imports from the Associated African States and Malagasy and the overseas countries and territories associated with the Community for the product (Tariff Heading 09.01 A. I. (a)) Coffee, unroasted – not freed of caffeine, for the period to June 30, 1964.

BENELUX

Amendments to Customs Import Tariff

A BELGIAN Royal Decree of February 7, 1964 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 33 of February 14), provides for *increases* in rates of duty on certain iron and steel products classified within Chapter 73 of the Benelux Customs Import Tariff. *The Decree came into force on February* 15, 1964.

The text of the above-mentioned Decree (in French) may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

FRANCE

Modifications to French customs tariff

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 12, announced the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty
		Per cent.
73.01	Pig iron, cast iron and spiegeleisen in pigs, blocks, lumps and similar forms:	
	B. Haematite pig iron and cast iron:	
	II. Containing 1·5% or less by weight of manganese:	
	(a) Charcoal pig iron containing by weight a maximum proportion of 0·07% of phosphorous and 0·02% of sulphur (a)	5
	(b) Other	5 (2)
	C. Phosphoric pig iron and cast iron:	
	II. Containing more than 1% by weight of silicon	5 (2)

(a) Admission under this sub-heading is subject to the conditions to be fixed by the competent authorities.
(2) Until December 31, 1965, this rate of duty is subject to a minimum levy of 34·55 francs per Kg. net.

The full text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

SPAIN

Opening of global quotas

THE LIST OF Spanish global quotas for 1964 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21, pages 430 and 431.

The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		Pesetas	
42	Stoves, cookers and heating apparatus, non-electric, of iron or steel	6,000,000	March 20
43	Household and sanitary articles	6,000,000	March 20
44	Other manufactures of cast iron or steel	7,500,000	March 20
53	Dumpers	30,000,000	March 15

ALGERIA

Trading arrangements and organizations

PREVIOUS NOTICES in the *Board of Trade Journal* (issues of July 26, 1963, August 23, 1963, and February 2, 1964) gave details of the Algerian trading concern *Office National de Commercialisation* (ONACO) and the commodities for which it is responsible.

To these should now be added pepper and butter, which came under the sole control of ONACO from January 13, 1964. Import licences for quotas during the second half of 1963 already granted remain valid until their expiry date.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenco Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by March 23.

District of Zambesia.

Mohanlal Popatlal & Co., Mohanlal Popatlal, Parbhudas Popatlan.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2340).

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Application for increased duty

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 223 published in the Southern Rhodesia *Government Gazette* of February 14, states that the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development has received an application for an increase in the Customs Duties applicable to the following commodities to the extent stated hereunder.

Tariff Item	Description of Commodity	Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
144	*Present wording and duties:*				
	Tanks and vats, metal:				
	(a) Vats and process tanks, industrial, mining and manufacturing, including stands therefor:				
	(i) Wholly or mainly of stainless steel (excluding clad steel) not exceeding 3/16 inch in thickness *ad val.*	20%	15%	10%	10%
	(ii) Other . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	Proposed wording and duties:				
	Tanks and vats, metal:				
	(a) Vats and process tanks, industrial, mining and manufacturing, including stands therefor:				
	(i) Of metal (not being wholly or mainly of stainless steel exceeding 3/16 inch in thickness and not being stainless steel clad) . . *ad val.*	20%	15%	10%	10%
	(ii) Other . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Southern Rhodesian Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 2116/64. The closing date for the receipt of representations by the Southern Rhodesian Authorities is March 27, 1964.

Customs tariff application

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development has received an application for the deletion of the following Item from the Southern Rhodesia Customs Tariff:

Tariff Item	Commodity	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
296	(3) Printing, lithographing and bookbinding requisites:				
	(b) Bookbinders'; cloth, canvas, American cloth, webbing, parchment, leather, corduroy, skins, vellum, binders' paper, marble paper, thread, tape and pulpboard . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free

It is understood that the commodities listed under this item will be reallocated to other items in the Customs Tariff.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application, they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development and belonging to a trades organization should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Southern Rhodesian Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 2164/64.

The closing date for receipt of representations by the Southern Rhodesian Authorities is March 27, 1964.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

New customs tariff

IT HAS been reported by the British Consulate-General in Luanda that a new Angolan Tariff has been published.

The new Tariff came into force on February 20, 1964.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION List No. 362 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of February 21, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received the following applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff. For an increase in duty on:

1. Hand knitting needles to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.
2. Handbags and shopping bags the basic composition whereof is mainly woven cane, wicker, bamboo, rattan or straw to existing rates with a minimum of RI. 25 per bag.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications, they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference 1. CRE 2442/64; 2. 2443/64.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Import control

THE CONTROL OF GOODS (Import and Export) (Agriculture) Order, 1964, published as Northern Rhodesia Government Notice No. 2 of January 1, repeals and replaces former Federal legislation controlling the import and export of certain agricultural products.

The list of goods subject to import control has been amended by:

(a) the addition of sorghum, sorghum meal and sorghum malt;
(b) the deletion of gram, dahl, kaffir corn, kaffir corn meal and kaffir corn malt.

GHANA

Revocation of import licences

IT IS REPORTED from Accra that all Open General Licences for import and export are revoked with immediate effect. All specific import licences issued for 1964 are cancelled except those for flour, sugar, milk and rice and are to be returned to the Ministry of Trade who will then issue fresh licences with different codings.

It is also reported that the Ministry of Trade will no longer issue import licences for cars of a c.i.f. value exceeding £800.

Further details of these measures will be published as soon as they become available.

CEYLON

Increased freight charges

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 3, 1964 (page 30) reported an increase, effective from December 13, 1963, in the freight surcharge imposed by the Colombo Outward Shipping Conference on goods imported into Ceylon from British and other European ports.

The Board of Trade have been advised that this surcharge is to be further increased to 50 per cent on all cargoes loaded in Europe on or after March 9, 1964.

MALAYSIA

Budget, 1964

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of the Malaysian 1964 Budget Speech and Development Estimates (together with a Treasury Memorandum on these Estimates). They may be seen at Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2642).

PERU

Increase in customs duty

IT HAS been reported in the Peruvian Journal *El Peruano* of February 7, 1964, that Supreme Resolutions No. 17 and No. 22 of February 3 have altered the duties chargeable on the undermentioned items as follows:

SUPREME RESOLUTION No. 17

Item	Description	*Ad valorem* duty	New specific duty (soles)	Old specific duty (soles) (including surcharge)
2549	Moulds and ingot-moulds for foundries	16·667% 13·5% G.A.T.T	3·00	0·40
2609	Sanitary apparatus such as water-closets, lavatories, bidets, chambers, baths and the like, of cast iron, whether or not varnished, painted or vitreous-enamelled, with or without parts of other materials; also component parts for exclusive use therewith	16·667%	8·00	1·80
2610	The same, of wrought iron	16·667%	10·00	2·40
2632	Sinks and basins of cast or wrought iron for dish washing and for other purposes	16·667%	10·00	3·00
	SUPREME RESOLUTION No. 22			
1669 A	Cordage of coco, sisal and other like vegetable fibres, more than 1 inch (25·4 millimetres) in diameter	16·667%	6·00	0·225
1670	Cordage of Manila hemp or abaca (musa textilis) up to 1 inch (25·4 millimetres) in diameter	16·667%	9·00	0·45
1670 A	The same, more than 1 inch (25·4 millimetres) in diameter	16·667%	9·00	0·225

The revised duties include the surcharge established by Law 12995 and come into force 90 days after publication.

Further increase in customs duty

IT HAS BEEN reported in the Peruvian Journal *El Peruano* of February 8, 1964, that Supreme Resolution No. 16 has altered the duties chargeable on the undermentioned items as follows:

Item	Description	*Ad val.* duty	New specific duty (Soles)	Old specific duty (Soles) (including surcharge)
2973	Steel bodies for tipping lorries	16·667%	12·00	0·05
2974	Bodies of other kinds for lorries and motor buses	16·667%	12·00	0·30
2985	Trailers for conveying goods	16·667%	12·00	0·03

The revised duties include the surcharge established by Law 12995 and come into force 90 days after publication.

CHILE

Luxury imports into Free Zones

THE FOLLOWING amendment should be made to the list of goods which were to be regarded as luxury items when imported into the Chilean Free Zones of Aysen, Chiloe and Magallanes, and thus liable to the full rate of customs duties and taxes (but not surcharges). The complete list was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 10, 1962.

By Decree No. 61 of the Ministry of Finance, which was promulgated in the *Official Gazette* on February 6, the item customs tariff number 1936, 'Refrigerators up to 10 cu. ft.' has been changed to 'Refrigerators up to 15 cu. ft.'

ECUADOR

Customs tariff change

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Quito reports that the duty on Customs Tariff Item No. 419 (f) (2): 'kraft paper, except white' has been amended. The Duty of 1·20 sucres per kilogramme plus 10 per cent *ad valorem* which was due to be introduced on January 1, 1964, has been postponed until national production of this commodity begins. Until further notice, therefore, the duty will be 0·80 sucres per kilogramme plus 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

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COLOMBIA

Prior deposits on imports

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Bogota reports that Resolution No. 2 of 1964 (dated January 8) of the Monetary Board in Colombia alters certain prior deposits on imports as follows:

Item No.	Description	Prior deposit amended	
		From	To
194	Mineral materials not denominated or comprised in another section:		
	(f) Felspar, fluorspar, and cryol te, ground or not:		
	(1) Cryolite	120%	10%
229	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide:		
	(a) Fused alumina (artificial corundum)	120%	10%
265	Carbides:		
	(b) Silicon carbide	65%	10%
857	Shafts, crown wheels and racks, fly-wheels, pulleys and other mechanical parts:		
	(e) Bearing houses and plain shaft bearings, and bushes	30%	10%
859	Electrical generators; motors; electrical converters; transformers; re-action bobbins:		
	(c) Parts and components:		
	(1) Housings and casings	30%	10%
	(2) Other	30%	10%
279	Artificial plastic materials based on phenols, urea, phthalic acid etc. (artificial resins), chemical derivatives of natural rubber and other derivatives, not included in other parts, in a pure state, in liquid form, in paste, powder, granules, non-coherent masses, or in irregularly shaped blocks or pieces, not prepared in any way and not containing fillers:		
	(f) Linear polycondensation and polymerization products:		
	(4) Others (only polyethylene terephthalate and polyethylene iso-terephthalate)	120%	30%
365	Articles made of gut, except strings for musical instruments:		
	(a) Non-sterilized catgut	120%	30%
698	Scrap and waste of iron, cast iron or steel:		
	(b) Others	120%	50%
756	Unwrought copper:		
	(b) Turnings, filings and other waste; copper scrap	120%	50%

GUATEMALA

Extension of benefits of Industrial Development Law

BY DECREE-LAW No. 170 of February 3, 1964, published in the Guatemalan *El Guatemalteco* on February 6 and effective from February 7, the Guatemalan Government have extended the benefits of the Industrial Development Incentives Ordinance (Congressional Decree No. 1317 – see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 13, 1959, page 784) to small industries (handicrafts, co-operatives and hitherto unclassifiable industries) using at least 50 per cent by value of Guatemalan or Central American raw materials. Such industries will enjoy the following exemptions:

(a) 50 per cent of import duties on raw materials and containers, provided that these are not produced in the Central American area;
(b) consumer tax on fuel (except petrol); and
(c) import duties on industrial machinery, equipment and accessories.

Such exemptions may be granted for up to ten years.

The Law also envisages the creation of an Industrial Bank. It provides for a levy equivalent to 10 per cent of all exemptions granted, to be paid by all industries enjoying industrial benefits. The funds thus collected will be used to create the Industrial Bank.

Regulations for the application of the Law have not yet been issued.

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST OF exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 28, page 1044) is further amended by the *deletion* of item 73 and the *substitution* of the following:

73. Manufactures of metal for use in making furniture as follows:— formed or stamped chair seats and backs, semi- or pre-formed tubing, castings, roll-formed sections, and wire-mesh for bed-springs.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

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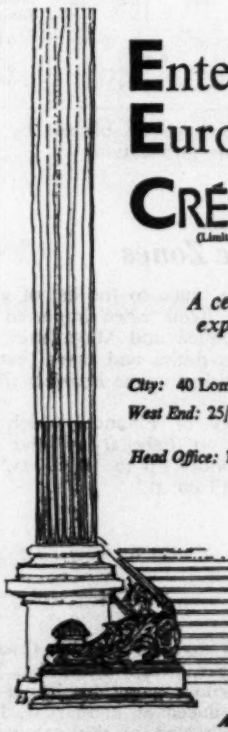

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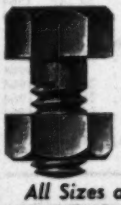

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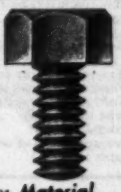

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GENERAL

Notice No.	
49	Temporary importations: International Co-operation.
77E	Purchase Tax – Exports.
106	Temporary exportation of samples by British commercial travellers.
113	Scale of charges for the special attendance of an Officer of Customs and Excise given at the request of a merchant or trader.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs Duty and/or Purchase Tax.
206	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax for goods temporarily imported for process or repair and subsequent re-exportation.
207	Reimported goods: relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
215	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
427	Declaration of value on Customs export documents.
S.N.6	Notice to Passengers (Exchange Control and Export Licensing).
	*Notice to Exporters – Exchange Control (issued by H.M. Treasury). *Also obtainable from any bank.

DRAWBACK

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
131	Sugar Act, 1956. Composite goods containing sugar or molasses. Procedure following a change in rate of surcharge, etc., under the Act.
171	Drawback on hydrocarbon oil used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of goods not containing hydrocarbon oil.
172	Drawback on hydrocarbon oils.
218	Drawback on certain imported goods exported without change of state.
219	Drawback on certain exported goods manufactured from imported materials on which duty has been paid.
220	Drawback on silk and man-made fibres.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer as an alternative to examination on the quay.
278	Drawback on tea, sugar, invert sugar, liquid glucose, cocoa, cocoa butter, coffee and composite goods, chargeable with duty under The Import Duties Act, 1958.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
S.B.1 (Revised), S.B.2, S.B.3, S.B.4	Sugar Act, 1956. Distribution Repayments (issued by the Sugar Board).

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	10 Jan. 1964
Business names registered (A)	7 Feb. 1964
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	13 Dec. 1963
– final (Q)	24 Jan. 1964
Distributive and service trades (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	17 Jan. 1964
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	14 Feb. 1964
Chemical industries production (6-M)	1 Nov. 1963
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	31 Jan. 1964
New companies registered (M)	24 Jan. 1964
Property companies	20 Dec. 1963
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Production, exports and orders (M)	This week
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	20 Dec. 1963
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	This week
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	14 Feb. 1964
Registrations of films (A)	This week
Trends in film going (A)	1 Mar. 1963
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	28 June 1963
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	14 Feb. 1964
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Sept. 1963
World trade and production (Q)	14 Feb. 1964
Foreign trade of the U.K.:	
Trade by air (6-M)	15 Nov. 1963
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	14 Feb. 1964
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Gold and dollar reserves (M)	14 Feb. 1964
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	29 Nov. 1963
Business (M)	7 Feb. 1964
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	31 Jan. 1964
Industrial production:	
Census, first results (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	19 July 1963
Transactions (Q)	20 Dec. 1963
Investments and earnings overseas (A)	15 Nov. 1963
Passenger movement to and from U.K. (Q)	24 Jan. 1964
Pensions funds:	
Assets (A)	26 July 1963
Transactions (Q)	13 Dec. 1963
Retail prices index (M)	21 Feb. 1964
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	7 Feb. 1964
N. Ireland index (M)	7 Feb. 1964
Shipping movement at U.K. ports (Q)	13 Dec. 1963
Stocks:	
Manufacturers and distributors (Q)	24 Jan. 1964
Retail (M)	21 Feb. 1964
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	21 Feb. 1964
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Wholesale houses sales (M)	21 Feb. 1964
Wool and cotton output (M)	21 Feb. 1964
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Average prices of selected commodities (A)	21 Feb. 1964
Index nos. (M)	21 Feb. 1964

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	31 Jan. 1964
Board of Trade Addresses	This week
Board of Trade Regional Organizations	21 Feb. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	31 Jan. 1964
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	6 Dec. 1963
United States Consular Offices in the UK	21 July 1963

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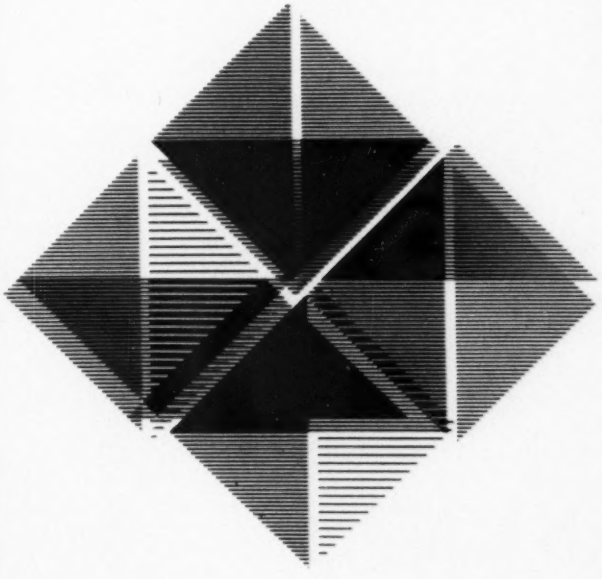

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